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4 September 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CUBAN-MEXICAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE TEXT PUBLISHED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Aug 80 p 6

[Text]



IN RESPONSE to an invitation issued by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Licentiate José López Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, paid a state visit to the Republic of Cuba from July 31 to August 3, 1980.

President López Portillo and the members of his delegation were given a warm and enthusiastic welcome by the Cuban people and leaders, reflecting the feelings of profound friendship and solidarity which have always prevailed between the peoples of Cuba and Mexico.

The Cuban people, with the huge mass rally for the Mexican president in historic José Martí Revolution Square, expressed their appreciation for the dignified stand taken by Mexico in the face of the arbitrary and illegal decision of the OAS aimed at isolating Cuba. Mexico's position in favor of lifting the economic blockade and the firm solidarity which Mexico has always shown for the Cuban Revolution.

This event also spotlighted the affinity and affection which traditionally both peoples have shown for each other.

The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba presented President López Portillo with the José Martí National Order, in recognition of his friendship and solidarity with the Cuban Revolution.

The two leaders and the members of their respective delegations held far-reaching talks in which they discussed matters related to the current international situation, with special reference to Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the ever closer ties of cooperation between Cuba and Mexico.

Upon reviewing the international situation both leaders reaffirmed their support for the basic principles of the UN Charter, especially those related to nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, the ban on the use of threats or force in international relations, respect for self-determination and independence of all peoples, peaceful settlement of disputes, sovereign equality of states and respect for individual and social guarantees.

They also stressed the need for all nations to fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of states; the obligation to refrain from any economic or other form of pressure, or hostile acts against any country and the need to observe the permanent sovereign right of all states to their natural resources.

Both sides agreed on the need to advance towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, especially in the nuclear field, based on the decisions of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

Both leaders felt the halt in the arms race and in disarmament to be key factors in the harmonious development of international relations. They hold the view that one of the top priority tasks in eliminating the threat of nuclear war is a halt to the manufacturing of weapons of this kind and a gradual decline in stockpiles, until they are completely eliminated. They advocated quick ratification of the SALT II treaties and the continuation of talks aimed at the further reduction of strategic weapons.

The presidents reiterated the view that the serious economic problems now prevailing pose the need to advance towards a complete revamping of international economic relations in line with the principles and objectives of the Declaration and Action Program on the New International Economic Order, the Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the resolutions of the General

Assembly on international economic cooperation and development in order to reduce the immense differences between developed and developing countries and promote justice and equality in a system of international economic relations of benefit to all states.

Both leaders agreed that in international forums, especially at the UN, there is often a lack of political will on the part of some developed countries to promote programs aimed at establishing a more just and equitable international economic order.

On the other hand, they noted that since their meeting in Cozumel some progress has been made in the Integrated Program of Basic Products and the UN Conference on Trade and Development, as shown by the conclusion of negotiations to set up a common fund of the above-mentioned program. They expressed the hope that it will be quickly implemented and have positive effects on stabilizing trade in basic products.

Both presidents also acknowledged that some progress has been made in formulating the new International Development Strategy but that, in spite of the efforts made by the developing countries in the global talks on raw materials, energy, trade, development, currency and finances, important disagreements remain and are serious in light of the fact that the 11th Special Session of the General Assembly is scheduled to meet soon.

The two presidents considered the proposal made by President López Portillo at the 34th UN General Assembly session on a world energy program and the proposal for an additional massive transfer of resources for development made by President Fidel Castro at that same forum. They considered them useful initiatives which should be given careful consideration during the series of global talks to be held at the UN as of next year, in the context of the 3rd UN Development Decade.

Upon reviewing the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, both parties stressed that important political and social changes are developing and taking shape in the hemisphere.

Both parties expressed their full understanding and support for the struggle of the Latin American peoples to consolidate their political and economic independence, gain full control of their natural resources and protect their national economies in the face of plunder by transnational monopolies.

Cuba and Mexico condemn all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and the Caribbean and express their opposition to the continuation of any colonial enclave in the hemisphere.

Both parties expressed satisfaction over the victory of the Nicaraguan people, who, with their dedicated struggle, put an end to one of the most shameful dictatorships in the hemisphere and paved the way for national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua. They also reaffirmed the willingness of their respective governments to keep giving the Nicaraguan people the aid and solidarity they require for the current process of reconstruction in the country.

The leaders condemn the constant and systematic violations of human rights in El Salvador and demand respect for the right of the Salvadoran people to decide their own destiny without foreign intervention.

Both parties view positively the effort of some Caribbean countries to consolidate their independence by strengthening their institutions and searching for new paths to development. As a guarantee for peaceful coexistence in this part of the world, the top representatives of Cuba and Mexico came out in favor of peace and security in the Caribbean and the rest of the region and condemned any form of pressure, political provocation or military threat increasing tension and threatening the stability which should prevail in the zone.

They expressed support for the aspiration of the people of Belize to attain independence with territorial integrity and stressed their backing for the efforts made by the Panamanian Government and people for full sovereignty over the canal.

Both sides expressed full solidarity with the Latin American peoples who struggle for social progress and the reestablishment of democratic rights and freedoms.

The presidents condemned the violent military coup which has recently taken place in Bolivia to break the will of the Bolivian people, and they call for the reestablishment of human rights in that country.

The two heads of state pointed to the need for an end to the economic blockade imposed on the Cuban people and a definitive halt to violations of Cuban air space.

President López Portillo reiterated the backing of the Mexican people and Government for the struggle of the Cuban people for the unconditional return of the territory occupied by the Guantánamo naval base against their will.

Both governments reiterated their firm determination to back the important role played by the Latin American Economic System in the field of regional economic cooperation and coordination. In line with this, they stressed the need to reorient the work of the action committees, bringing them more in line with the real complementary priorities

of some or all Latin American countries. They also agreed on the need to strengthen the channels for coordinating this regional agency and expressed their pleasure over the active participation of both countries in the founding of the Latin American Multinational Fertilizer Marketing Enterprise, MULTIFERT, which will make an important contribution to meeting the Latin American countries' needs for fertilizer.

The presidents examined the joint action which is being undertaken in the field of regional cooperation and noted the progress of the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Enterprise (NAMUCAR) in reaching its objective of integrating the Central American and Caribbean area by means of maritime transport. The two leaders reaffirmed the decision of their governments to continue backing this enterprise.

Both presidents expressed their satisfaction over the progress made by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GLACSEC), which constitutes an important means for regional cooperation.

They reaffirmed their desire to make fuller use of the broad prospects for cooperation which exist among the countries of the Caribbean.

Upon reviewing the situation in Africa, they expressed satisfaction over the victory obtained by the people of Zimbabwe and hailed the birth of this free, independent and sovereign country.

Both sides firmly condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the South African Government and rejected the attacks of the South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola. They also demanded an end to the illegal occupation of Namibian territory by the racist troops of South Africa.

They likewise hailed the establishment of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic and called for full respect for the right of the people there to self-determination.

Both presidents agreed that the dispute in the Middle East is still a serious threat to world peace and stressed the need to intensify efforts to reach a peace settlement, based on the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territory occupied since 1967. They also advocated recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both sides feel that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is a factor of growing importance in the struggle for peace, détente and disarmament; against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of domination and discrimination. They expressed satisfaction over the successful holding and encouraging results of

the 6th Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in September of 1979.

In terms of bilateral relations, the leaders were given a report by the presidents of the meeting of the Joint General Inter-governmental Commission for Bilateral Collaboration on the state of cooperation in the economic, trade, industrial, scientific, technological, educational and cultural sectors and on the results obtained in implementing existing agreements.

They noted that relations are developing with mutually satisfactory results in a clear climate of understanding and congratulated each other on the solid ties and broad prospects for cooperation which exist between the two countries.

Both sides confirmed the progress made in the field of trade as a result of the measures adopted to foment mutually beneficial exchange, based on commitments worked out during the fruitful talks held in Cozumel and subsequent meetings held in this context.

In the field of economic relations, they reiterated the interest of both sides, taking into account their respective economic development programs, in continued contacts in such fields as the sugar industry, the chemical industry, in particular hydrocarbons, as well as the iron, steel and machine industry, the pharmaceutical industry, the extraction and processing of minerals and basic products for general consumption.

They noted with satisfaction the signing of the new documents, during the course of the visit, which will facilitate exchange and cooperation between the two countries:

Final Act of the 2nd Meeting of the Joint Cuba-Mexico Intergovernmental General Commission.

Agreement on Cooperation in Tourism between the Republic of Cuba and the United Mexican States.

Special Agreement for Research on Tropical Diseases and Crops between the State Committee for Economic Collaboration of Cuba and the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico.

Complementary Agreement on Technical Cooperation in the Social and Labor Field between the State Committee on Labor and Social Security of Cuba and the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare of Mexico.

Act setting up the Foreign Trade Working Group between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Cuba and the Secretariat of Trade of Mexico.

Both presidents also agreed to hold regular meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba and the Foreign Relations Secretariat of Mexico, in order to analyze and consult on the main international problems of a political nature.

The two presidents expressed the view that the talks held and agreements reached are a valuable contribution to developing and strengthening solid ties of friendship between the two countries.

On behalf of the Cuban Government and people, the president of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, expressed great satisfaction to the Mexican head of state for his friendly visit to Cuba.

The president of the United Mexican States, José López Portillo, expressed his profound appreciation for the warm welcome the Cuban people and Government gave him and his delegation, which once again demonstrates the close ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the two nations.

August 3, 1980

CSO: 3020

PRESS UPDATE ON MAJOR L.A. HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

Soviet Turbine Failures

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 11

[Article by Martin Olivera: "The Failures of Soviet Turbines at Salto Grande Are a Warning to Yacyreta"]

[Text] An unadorned announcement by the Mixed Argentine-Uruguayan Commission of Salto Grande announced yesterday that a "grounded short-circuit developed on Saturday, 21 June, in a phase of the generator in unit number 10, causing the safety mechanisms to go into action and the machine to be put out of service."

The Commission explained that the turbine, which is of Soviet origin and produces 135 megawatts, is still covered by the contract period, which does not prevent its failure from causing countless inconveniences, such as, for example, changing the maintenance dates; this definitely has an effect on the normal development of overall electric power service management.

This event--on which quite inexplicably no information was released for 6 days--is not the first one at Salto Grande concerning the Soviet turbines although, by virtue of its features, it is the most serious or at least the most notorious and certainly cannot be taken lightly.

The Muscovite Energo firm, which supplied these troublesome turbines, has based its public relations policy on the "proven efficiency" of its equipment which "are beyond comparison anywhere in the world" by virtue of the characteristics of Soviet rivers which are very similar to those in Argentina.

With this background, suitably supported by graphs, blueprints, and photographs of Russian dams, basically involving what amounts to dumping offers--which do not entail any inconvenience to the Soviets since the government and the enterprise are one and the same thing--they were able to win the bidding competition for Salto Grande and they hope to win the bidding competition for Yacyreta.

It so happens that this "proven efficiency" is not what it is cracked up to be and their equipment "beyond compare" is being manufactured in other countries of proven technological capacity, such as, for example, the United States, France and Japan. The problems of the Energo turbines at Salto Grande began to emerge the moment the first machines arrived, when the Argentine engineers, unfamiliar with this type of technology, had to ask their Muscovite colleagues for help in assembling and installing these units.

In other words, Soviet technology, whether we like it or not, in a certain fashion generates a dependence which is not easy to break away from.

The inconveniences springing from the machines, including the delivery date of those units, kept arising until we had the fire on Saturday; this happened at a moment when the Soviet enterprise is filing intentions and when public relations are being pursued to win the competitive bidding invitations at Yacyreta, where the envelopes will be opened on 8 July in Asuncion.

There is no doubt that this development is helpful in alerting those sectors which to the very last defend the benefits deriving from purchasing this type of technology from the USSR, denying any kind of political implications, and apparently failing to understand that selling is not the same thing as buying, especially from a country which uses trade as a form of penetration.

On the other hand, the fire at Salto Grande turbine number 10 can now motivate the people of the Binational Yacyreta Agency to decide to ask for background information from their colleagues working on the Argentine-Uruguayan dam with respect to the results deriving from the technology acquired since, so far, there has been no kind of official communication between the two agencies.

This is rather odd if one realizes that an engineer connected with Yacyreta confessed to CONVICION that, if Salto Grande had prepared a report on its problems with the turbines, the Soviet firm would immediately have been disqualified from bidding on the Argentine-Paraguayan dam.

Turbines Cause Debate

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Eduardo van der Kooy: "The Polemical Turbines"]

[Text] Some of the flaws developing in the two turbines at Salto Grande have produced warnings from certain sectors of the country.

This worry undoubtedly is justified especially since another hydroelectric undertaking of much greater scope--Yacyreta--is just about to go into competitive bidding for the supply of turbines, regulators, generators, and exciters.

The companies selected on a preliminary basis include three big consortiums which are called upon to occupy prominent places in the final selection; the first one is made up of Siemens (Germany), Energomashekport (USSR, the supplier of the Kaplan turbines for Salto Grande), and GIE (Italy); the second one is made up of Mitsubishi, Hitachi, Toshiba, and Fuji, all of Japan, the third one is lined up with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (Japan) and J. M. Voith (Germany).

The interesting thing here is to note the presence of Energomashekport on the list of bidders.

The situation created at Salto Grande --which, according to the opinion of specialists, is not beyond the "foreseeable margins"--has served to establish a permanent channel of consultation between the officials in charge of the hydroelectric projects which Argentina now has in the execution phase.

There have been quite a few conferences between Jorge Pegoraro, the man in charge of the Binational Yacyreta agency, and his counterpart at Salto Grande, Gen Raul Viviani Rossi. Moreover, delegates from both agencies are engaged in a cycle of information exchange.

This does not in any way mean that alarm and panic have seized the official authorities. "There is an explanation for everything," they have pointed out repeatedly.

Now, let us see: The fire in the fourth turbine at Salto Grande, which happened several days before and which will be out of service for a month--it was estimated--was due to a flaw in the welding system.

Another machine, which was to have been started up last April, revealed faults in the lubrication mechanism as well as in the form of burrs which had not been removed and which made it difficult to start the machine up.

According to international contracts, each turbine is covered by a 5-year warranty period, which means that all of these requirements can still be met. It also seems that the USSR has pledged to exchange the two damaged generators.

"At any rate, there should not be any trouble as to any future turbine shipments," a responsible source pointed out.

Somebody also recalled that Salto Grande had other troubles to which not much significance was assigned. One of them involved the interconnecting

cables--which were unable to withstand the electrical pressure--and they had been supplied by an Italian company.

One thing is sure and that is that the new bidding competition for Yacyreta which will be opened next Tuesday in Asuncion, presents some unique and so far unexpected aspects.

"Nobody can doubt the quality of Soviet technology when it comes to hydroelectric power plants. But there has obviously been some neglect," a source close to Yacyreta stated.

The source furthermore recalled the hydroelectric power plant at Bratsk on Angara River, the first one among the big energy projects erected in Eastern Siberia with a capacity of 4.15 million kilowatts.

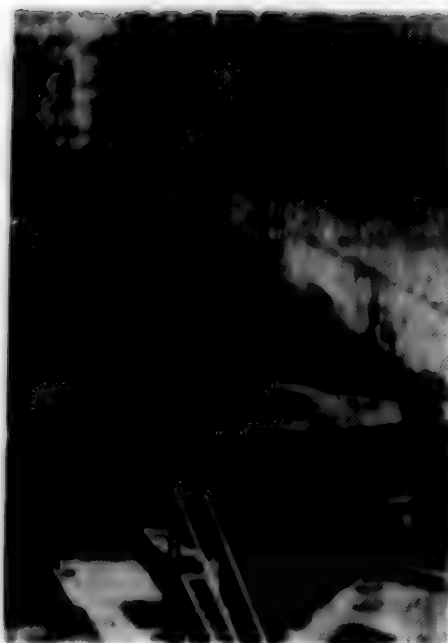
Now the equipment to be contracted for installation at Yacyreta includes 20 turbogenerator groups of 130-megawatts each, totalling a capacity of 2,760 megawatts.

The turbines are of the Kaplan type, with vertical shaft, with 71.4 rpm and a rotor diameter of 9.5 meters.

Yacyreta will then, starting on Tuesday, enter the final section of this difficult road--selection and award of contract--which will make it possible in an overall fashion to contemplate the construction of the dam.

After financing has been obtained, with the first bidding invitations having been issued for the construction of the civil engineering phase ("which turned out to be positive and highly competitive," as was confirmed by a source), and after, at least for the time being, political differences with Paraguay have been avoided, the only thing left to do is to construct the facility.

This undoubtedly will imply a profound change in the entire area. And this will also have to be faced.



The photo shows the base of a Kaplan turbine at Salto Grande, supplied by the USSR.

Yacyreta Turbine Bidding Opened

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] The bidding competition for the supply of the turbines and generators will be opened today in Asuncion, Paraguay; these units will be installed in the hydroelectric power plant at Yacyreta which Paraguay and Argentina will build together on the Parana River.

The executive and financial managers of the Yacyreta Binational Agency, engineer Jorge Pegoraro and Hugo Lamonica, respectively, traveled to that city to be present during that event.

The equipment to be purchased includes 20 turbogenerator groups of 138 megawatts, each, totaling 2,760 megawatts. The turbines will be of the Kaplan type with a vertical shaft and 71.4 revolutions per minute as well as a rotor diameter of 9.5 meters.

The generators, with a capacity of 150 megavolt-amperes, each, are of the conventional, air-cooled type.

It must be remembered that the Yacyreta Binational Agency on 2 June opened the offers for civil engineering work which are currently being evaluated.

The bidding on the turbine and generators (with offers to be opened today) is the second one in terms of importance and the first one regarding the electromechanical supplies for which several bidding competitions have been planned and which include the rest of the equipment of the hydro-electric power plant and the shipping lock.

Enterprises Selected

Among the enterprises selected in this bidding competition, there are three consortiums: Siemens A. G. [Incorporated] of West Germany, Energomashersport, of the Soviet Union; CIE of Italy, on the one hand; Mitsubishi, Hitachi, Toshiba, and Fuji, all of Japan on the other hand; and, finally, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan and J. M. Voith of West Germany.

Yacyreta Technical Independence Favored

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Martín Olivera: "All the Odds Are in Favor of Yacyreta Technical Independence"]

[Text] With an offer of \$172 million, Allis Chalmers, a United States enterprise, became the strongest prospect for the award of the international contract for the supply of Yacyreta turbines.

Although it is true that, among the 13 consortiums which are the final bidders, proposals cover nine subject headings or distinct combinations (see table) and although therefore one cannot a priori speak of a group that seems to be winning the entire bidding competition, the technical-political-financial characteristics enable us to expect that, with these figures, Allis Chalmers is a strong candidate under the heading of turbines.

This is in keeping with the following aspects: From the economic angle, Eximbank will finance the amount proposed by Allis Chalmers over a period of 20 years, with 10 years grace; from the technical angle, the United States industrial capacity presents few points of discussion and its biggest rival, that is, the Soviet Union, must now face the consequences of the breakdown at Salto Grande; from the political angle, the improvement of relations between Washington and Buenos Aires is in favor of the United States enterprises.

Under the heading of generators, the lowest offers, with an amount of \$69 million and \$76 million, respectively, were submitted by the consortiums of Brown Boveri (Swiss) and Alsthom Atlantique; but here it is more difficult to pick a winner because other consortiums have submitted offers that are not far removed.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| COMPANIES | TURBINES | GENERATORS | GENERATORS | TURBINES | GENERATORS | PRIME MOVERS | TURBINES | PRIME MOVERS | TURBINES |
| 11 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 12 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 13 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 14 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 15 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 16 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 17 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 18 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 19 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |
| 20 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 | 100 000 000 |

[See key on following page]

One of them is the Yacyreta Apipe consortium, made up of Energomasherskport (Soviet), Siemens (German), and GIO (Italian), whose offers come to \$95 million and whose technical characteristics, in this respect, can carry decisive influence. This is the consortium which, for the entire turbo-generator complex, offered the lowest price with \$293 million, although, if we add up the Allis Chalmers offer of turbines and the Swiss or French consortium offer of generators, we would get a considerably lower amount.

This gives the people at Yacyreta a possibility which they cannot overlook because of its tactical significance: Pick one type of technology for the turbines and another one for the generators, thus breaking up the hypothetical alternative of dependence on just one country. One must likewise not rule out the assumption of picking the Americans for the turbines and the Soviets for the generators.

In some way, all of these offers, so far the highest, are very much lower than the most optimistic estimates of the authorities at Yacyreta who figured on a bottom value of close to \$600 million and who, in opening the envelopes, found themselves looking at offers of less than \$300.

This discovery proves one fact which CONVICCION had noted quite some time ago: The political value which the developed countries assign to the idea of getting in on this project make the economic negotiations a merely secondary thing. This is why dumping or whatever one may wish to call it is a dominant factor in bidding competition.

Key: 1--Consortium; 2--20 turbines; 3--20 generators; 4--20 turbogenerator groups; 5--ten first turbines; 6--ten first generators; 7--ten first turbogenerator groups; 8--ten last turbines; 9--ten last generators; 10--ten last turbogenerator groups; 11--[United Iron and Steel Works, Inc.]; 12--Sweden; 13--Japan-Germany; 14--Great Britain; 15--Soviet Union, Germany, Italy; 16--United States; 17--France; 18--Switzerland.

Understanding on Corpus-Itaipu

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 26 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Mendoza--"The trilateral agreement signed by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay concerning the Corpus-Itaipu project is favorable to the three countries which found a way to yield something and to gain something," said under secretary of hydroelectric and thermal energy, engineer Bernardo Bronstein, who is in this capital to present a dissertation on "Making Corpus-Itaipu compatible," in response to an invitation from the National University of Cuyo.

He added that Argentina, through the trilateral agreement, "has been able to strengthen the possibility of building a profitable dam and assuring navigation along the Parana River."

Regarding the "Potrerillo" reservoir dam, one of the biggest projects which Mendoza hopes to put up, the Argentine official said that, if Mendoza is contemplating that dam, the nation can guarantee the purchase of the energy it generates and it will include it in the specifications since the provincial government knows that there will be a fair and equitable price which, although it will not make it possible to pay for the entire project, will certainly help in paying for it in a reasonable manner, once the power plant is producing power.

He also said that "Portrerillos" is a project which "has not been forgotten" and that it was "taken into account with all of its characteristics." He repeated the recommendations made to the province to the effect that "If Mendoza should wish to put up this project before the target date given in the national plan, it would have to handle it as a provincial project."

Concerning transfers of services, engineer Bronstein, the under-secretary of state for energy, indicated that this process is being developed in accordance with the specific directives issued by the ministries of interior and of economy.

Regarding this topic, he pointed out that "It is not fair to think that somebody should want to make transfers of services where there are shortages and reserve those for the nation where there are no shortages. In time, all services must cease to reveal shortages."

Yacyreta

The representative of the Paraguayan foreign office to the Yacyreta Binational Agency, Senator Carlos Saldivar, said that "the time tables for work on the project are being moved up" and declared that "Paraguay has certain opinions" regarding the placement of the future dam at Corpus.

Saldivar made these statements on arriving this afternoon at Ezeiza, hinting that his presence in Argentina is due to the need for signing new documents which "will keep up with the pace that is developing in work at this time."

"The new documents will be signed," he said, "with the representative of the Argentine foreign office. The earlier ones, dealing with work safety and social security, were signed at the time."

Questioned on the status of the time tables, Saldivar said that "target dates are being met normally and they are even being advanced in accordance with what was agreed upon by the two governments."

The Paraguayan representative also said that "the Mixed Parana River Commission is finishing studies on the installation and placement of the

Corpus dam. There will be a full meeting, probably by the end of July, to take the necessary steps so that the government may then make a decision." Questioned as to whether Paraguay has designated the dam site, he replied that "Paraguay has certain specific opinions but the decision will obviously be made by both governments."

Interconnection

Salto Uruguay--The Latin American railroad association has started a study on the coordination of future traffic to be channeled across the railroad bridge over the Salto Grande dam.

This connection will permit the linkup of the railroads of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and Chile, in which connection it will be necessary to institute a series of measures permitting trains to be routed flexibly without the usual delays in this type of service.

Soviet Expert

San Juan--Dr Rudolf G. Tulinov, an advisor in soil mechanics, from the "Gidroyekt" institute, with headquarters in Moscow, the Soviet Union, is at San Juan; on the basis of a contract with Water and Electric Energy of the Nation, this Soviet agency is responsible for providing advice in the matter of studies and planning for the water power energy project on the Middle Parana.

The Soviet expert is a specialist in geotechnology and came to San Juan under the provisions of another agreement linking the National Earthquake Warning Institute with the Government Water and Energy Enterprise regarding the conduct of investigations on the earthquake risk at the above-mentioned dam reservoir.

Domestic Hydraulic Turbine Production

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jul 80 Sec 3 p 3

[Text] During a meeting at the Plaza Hotel Vice Adm Carlos Torlaschi, Ret., president of AFNE [State Shipyards and Naval Factory], reported on the decision made by AFNE to associate itself with the firm of Allis Chalmers, S.A. [Incorporated], for the production of hydraulic turbines in the country. The same remarks came from Allis Chalmers Vice President D. Bueche, as well as the general manager of the hydraulic turbines division, Mr Goetz E. Pfafflin. The latter pointed out the technical aspects of the new AFNE-Allis plant which, located on land belonging to AFNE in the Rio Santiago shipyard, will--as he put it--be one of the best-equipped in the world.

Allis Chalmers began its technical-commercial linkup with AFNE in 1973 in connection with the country's first pumping power plant, based on a contract

awarded by Water and Electric Energy, currently under construction in Rio Grande, Cordoba. Here, Allis Chalmers will install four turbine pumps, valves, and generator motors of 187 megawatts, each.

Important components of these units were manufactured and machined at the AFNE plant and are currently at the work site together with the components imported from the Allis Chalmers plant in the United States for future assembly.

This experience in technical cooperation and production encouraged both enterprises to seek a way of expanding their combined activities and that led to the formation of AFNE-Allis S.A. in 1978.

AFNE-Allis is the joint property of Allis Chalmers and AFNE and was created to produce big hydraulic turbines. This plant would also be able to go into the manufacture of other heavy equipment items in Argentina, as spelled out in Decree Number 1001 of the Executive Branch, dated April 1979.

The final blueprints have been completed for the construction of the plant on the adjacent land of AFNE and a model as well as the site of the plant without the Rio Santiago shipyard were displayed during the exhibits held in the Florida Room of the Plaza Hotel, which was attended by government officials and representatives from private companies.

5058

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PAZ ZAMORA VISITS PERUVIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY220022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0207 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Aug (LATIN)--During a public session held tonight, the president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, Francisco Belaunde Terry, welcomed political leader Jaime Paz Zamora, former Bolivian vice presidential candidate.

When he announced the presence of Paz Zamora in the Chamber of Deputies, Francisco Belaunde Terry said that he was pleased to welcome "the vice president of Bolivia, who is also, in accordance with the Bolivian constitution, president of the senate."

Paz Zamora, who was seated in the gallery for foreign guests, stood up and raising his left hand greeted the legislators. In turn the legislators from all political sectors stood up and welcomed him with a loud ovation.

Belaunde Terry, who is the leader of the officialist bench in the Chamber of Deputies and the brother of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, delivered a 5-minute introductory speech, which was followed by the legislative debates.

Paz Zamora was accompanied by several leftist deputies, among whom was Antonio Meza Cuadra, leader of the socialist revolutionary party, Antonio Meza Cuadra was also present at the meeting that the Bolivian politician held with Peruvian foreign minister Javier Arias Stella.

Arias Stella and Paz Zamora met for more than 1 hour at the foreign ministry. Meza Cuadra told LATIN that during this meeting Paz Zamora explained his country's political situation. A Peruvian foreign ministry spokesman noted that Arias Stella held a courtesy meeting with Paz Zamora, but that it could not be called an "official" meeting. The foreign minister, moreover, refused to discuss with journalists any details about the meeting. This is the first meeting that a member of the Belaunde Terry government has held with a candidate in the general elections that were held in Bolivia on 29 June. The results of these elections were not recognized by the Bolivian armed forces.

Paz Zamora arrived in Lima today at 1930 GMT. He was welcomed by Senate President Oscar Telles, who is also an important member of the Popular Action Party, which is the government party.

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN OPPOSITION LEADER ACCLAIMED BY PERUVIAN POLITICIANS

PY221712 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Aug (AFP)--The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], the most important Peruvian political party, this afternoon staged a march to express solidarity for the Bolivian people and to repudiate Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military regime.

The march held on the streets of downtown Lima preceeded a meeting of solidarity with the Bolivian people held at APRA headquarters. This meeting was attended by Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivia vice-president elect, a result of the elections aborted by the military uprising which took place in July.

Hernan Siles Zuazo's running mate is in Lima as a representative of the Clandestine National Unity Government headed by Siles Zuazo. As such he has been received by President Belaunde Terry and Foreign Minister Javier Arias as well as the congress.

The massive support voiced by APRA tonight comes in addition to that which Paz Zamora has received from all leftist organizations.

In a statement today published by the Leftist magazine MARKA, Paz Zamora stated that the Clandestine National Unity Government has received the support of all Bolivian political forces and now represents 80 percent of the electorate.

Paz Zamora said: "Most of the country supports this government, not only by means of a silent opposition, but also in an active manner. Although Siles Zuazo's government has a fragile framework, it survives thanks to broad popular support.

"This domestic support is further strengthened by the broad support which the National Unity Government has received from various democratic countries of Latin America and the rest of the world, and these countries' condemnation and isolation of the group of military usurpers in La Paz," Zamora said.

However, the vice president of the self-styled Bolivian Clandestine Government does not expect the opposition to bear fruit very soon.

He said that "the idea is to manage to maintain the necessary framework to survive during the defensive stage of the resistance with the aid of all this support we are getting, and then move to offensive positions."

The Peruvian Government, which together with its Andean group partners (Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela) has signed a declaration deploring the squelching of the Bolivian democratization process, has so far avoided recognizing either General García Meza's regime or Siles Zuazo's clandestine government.

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA SEEKS OAS SUPPORT--Brasilia--The general situation in America, the touchy Bolivian crisis and the need to reform the Organization of American States were the most important subjects discussed yesterday during the first working meeting between Argentine and Brazilian Presidents Jorge Rafael Videla and Joao Figueiredo. Argentina took the opportunity to ask for Brazil's support at the OAS General Assembly when it discusses the report presented by the Human Rights Commission on the situation in the country. These reports were provided yesterday by sources of the Argentine delegation and were essentially confirmed by Foreign Minister Washington Pastor, who explained in general terms what was discussed: "We had very little time during the first talks, which will continue today, but we discussed all subjects related to the South American continent." The minister stressed, however, that no special mention was made of the Bolivian crisis. [Excerpt] [PY222145 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Aug 80 p 5]

BOLIVIA SEEKS ALADI'S SUPPORT--La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported today that Bolivian, Paraguayan and Uruguayan representatives have discussed the possibility of joint actions within the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], and the river plate basin. Bolivian Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca has met separately with Uruguayan ambassador in La Paz Jose Maria Alvarez and the Paraguayan ambassador, Gen Ramon Duarte Alvarez [as received] with whom he held talks within the multilateral framework of ideological pluralism. [Text] [PY221853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 22 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

PROVINCIAL RADIO STATION RAIDED FOR JAMMING

PY151800 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] San Juan (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Last weekend federal police forces armed with a court order raided a communications tower belonging to the provincial government on top of Pie de Palo Mountain at a height of 3.00 meters.

Although no official information has been released on the affair newsmen have been able to reconstruct the events which lead to the arrest of 14 San Juan Government officials.

The trouble started when the owner of a local radio station reported that there were frequent radio and television interferences which apparently came from the government installations at Pie de Palo.

Judge Mario Gerarduzzi who was placed in charge of the investigation asked federal authorities if the jamming could come from the government station. When he received an affirmative reply, a federal police electronics expert was sent to San Juan. He set off for Pie de Palo at the head of a well-armed police force. The party found the station protected by San Juan police but they offered no resistance when shown a court order.

The party spent several hours examining the equipment without success until they closely examined the antenna. Concealed in the antenna they found small, but powerful, electronic devices capable of jamming any station within the limits of San Juan Province.

Several officials are reported to have been arrested and placed at the disposition of the judge.

CSO: 3020

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

VIOLA'S PRESIDENCY, CABINET--The afternoon newspaper LA TRIBUNA has reported that Lieutenant General Viola will replace Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. Going further in its political speculation, the newspaper yesterday released the names of the possible members of General Viola's cabinet for the next 4 years. The newspaper, which claimed to have obtained the information from "fully trustworthy sources," reported that Viola's cabinet will be as follows: Interior, Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo; the Economy Ministry will now be divided into three--Finance, Jose Maria Danigno Pastore; Agriculture and Livestock, Jorge Aguado; and Public Works, Gen Diego Ernesto Urricariet--Education, Abelino Porto (rector of the University of Belgrano) or Carlos Floria; Foreign Relations, Oscar Camillon, Carlos Muniz or Nicanor Costa Mendez; Labor, Guillermo Acuna Anzorena; Justice, Jose Antonio Romero Peris (director of El Litoral of Corrientes and former ambassador to Costa Rica); Presidential Economic Adviser, Lorenzo Sigaut; Presidential Political Adviser, Amadeo Frigoli; Minister Without Portfolio or Super Secretary General of the Presidency, Tomas Anchorena (current ambassador to France). [Excerpt] [PY250228 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 12]

PROVINCE LABOR COMMISSION--Resistencia, 20 Aug (NA)--Forty labor organizations representing all labor unions in the Chaco Province today created a Regional Coordinating Commission for "the defense of the workers' interests," it was reported here. The Labor Ministry's regional office was informed of the creation of this commission, which was interpreted as the most important labor-related event in the last 4 years. This commission said that "it will not adhere to any of the existing national labor organizations" and announced a work plan at the provincial and national levels. [PY212208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1934 GMT 20 Aug 80]

NEW SUPREME COURT MEMBER--Cesar Black took the oath of office today at noon as the new member of the Supreme Court of the nation. He replaces Emilio Diareaux who died on 15 April. [PY251745 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

WRITER DELVES INTO CONTINUATION OF 'NATIONAL REVOLUTION'

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Alfonso Finot: "Origins of the 'National Revolution'"]

[Text] Top officials of the government which took office on 17 July assert that they are continuing the revolutionary process initiated during Col David Toro's regime with the nationalization of oil in 1936 when no South American government dared confront the absolute domination of the imperialists and the political instruments at their service.

They also point with pride to the brilliant figure of Gen German Busch who, with irrefutable nationalist vigor, decreed on 7 June 1939 that the state would receive 100 percent of the foreign currency derived from the sale of minerals and enacted the General Labor Law governing labor-management relations up to now and undeniably favoring the working class.

The highest mark of honor in the armed-forces institution is found in the eminent person of a military leader, tragically assassinated on 21 July 1946, about whom the distinguished columnist, Gustavo Maldonado, writes in Santa Cruz de la Sierra's EL MUNDO of 24 July 1980:

"Thirty-four years have passed since the immolation of Col Gualberto Villarroel, military president, precursor of Bolivia's economic independence and martyr of the National Revolution. In this country of such short memory-few will remember that valiant and loyal soldier, that honest and great statesman, summed up in the thought he expressed: "I am not the enemy of the rich, but I am a greater friend to the poor."

They also call attention to Air Force Gen Rene Barrientos who died tragically during one of his continuous pilgrimages on behalf of the peasants, who considered him their greatest leader and friend.

The most serious concern of those deceased rulers was Bolivia's recovery in the economic and financial sector, fair wages and adequate welfare protection for the working class, the humiliating subservience and misery of the native farmer and the grievous poverty of the vast majority of the Bolivian people.

Those four basic elements, emerging from Bolivia's reality, form the background of the action taken by Toro, Busch, Villarroel and Barrientos and are incorporated in the constitutional texts published in 1938, 1945 and 1967.

The process of structural changes has been most deeply felt since the 20 December 1943 Revolution, a date which has been intentionally brought up in subsequent phases because its memory is closely linked with uniformed nationalist revolutionaries and because its recollection was not convenient for the political leaders who ridiculed all nationalist revolutionary action and terminology "pro domo sua," only to use that action and terminology to their advantage during the past 28 years.

In the interest of truth and history, the first time the expression "National Revolution" was mentioned was when it was intentionally inscribed on the title page of a pamphlet entitled "The People and the Army," published on 9 March 1944 by the author of the pamphlet while serving as director general of press and information in the government junta presided over by DEM Maj Gualberto Villarroel.

The pertinent paragraphs which set the pace for that government in the introduction of the pamphlet read as follows:

"With the 20 December 1943 Revolution a new era began in the lives of Bolivians. Everyone is eager to know the truth about the country's situation, and the people want to find out about the events which induced the young cadres of the army and citizenry to take over the reins of the government."

"Murdered en masse like in Catavi, uncontrolled waste of public finances, hunger and lack of protection characterizing the plight of the working class, irresponsibility in state administration and other factors known to everyone gave rise to the National Revolution which put an end to a period of shame in our country's history."

"The Bolivian Army, guardian of the country's interests, again lived up to its duty placing its sword on the side of justice and freedom, the sovereign right of the people."

Thus, the concept of "National Revolution" was born, characterizing and determining the revolutionary process in which, according to the pamphlet, "The central figure was Maj Gualberto Villarroel, honest soldier, studious and surrounded by prestige, known for his talent and outstanding qualities and elected to preside over the new government."

Among the many vicissitudes experienced at that time was the "White Paper" put out by the State Department maintaining "nonrecognition," supported by the ominous and untruthful "letter from Major Belmonte to German Ambassador Wendler," forged by allied intelligence services to arrange an international encirclement, imposed with an iron hand, on the 20 December 1943 government.

The U.S. State Department, accustomed to unleashing its fury against weak and small countries, controlled as now by the Democratic Party, forced the other American countries to go along with the falsehood in order to strangle this nation politically and economically, a victim of injustice and the most absurd meddling in its serious and fluctuating domestic problems.

With that Longinian lance stuck into our country's side, it forcibly imposed the sale of our tin at the vile price of \$0.52 per refined pound as Bolivia's contribution to the war effort of the allies; when our miners were receiving \$0.15 for a day's work at an altitude of 4,000 meters; and it is now selling 30,000 tons of those strategic reserves at the exorbitant price of \$7.78 per refined pound.

Recently, with the threat of another nonrecognition, Secretary of State Muskie praised the initiative of the Andean Group in placing the Bolivian problem before the OAS and reaffirmed the U.S. Government's "moral support" for that initiative, which culminated in a resolution condemning Bolivia by 16 submissive votes without achieving the unanimity sought, since our neighbors are well acquainted with our dramatic odyssey in confronting the demoralizing forces of nationality.

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CSO: 3010

PRESTES STATES THAT ARMED STRUGGLE MAY BE NECESSARY

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 pp 13R, 14R

[Interview with Luis Carlos Prestes, long-time leader of the Brazilian Communist Party, in Moscow by Carlos Fino: "The Armed Struggle May Be Necessary"; exact date not given]

[Text] Today we conclude publication of the interview granted in Moscow by Luis Carlos Prestes to Carlos Fino, veteran EXPRESSO correspondent.

In this second part of the interview, Prestes recalls some major aspects of the legendary "Prestes Column" which over 50 years ago was a significant uprising in Brazil.

Due to the vividness of the description and what it reveals about an historic event with political effect, the report by Luis Carlos Prestes complements his controversial view of current Brazilian events contained in the first part of the interview, which EXPRESSO printed in its previous edition.

Priority Over Fidel's Beard

EXPRESSO: How was the column able to continue on its way if it had to confront government forces much more powerful than it in its path?

Prestes: We detached soldiers for reconnaissance. When they arrived they brought us information about the enemy. As a result, within a radius of 100 kilometers I was aware of all movements and had freedom of action. When I saw that there was a superior force I changed the line of march to avoid clashing with superior forces; but when there were units inferior to ours, which we could catch by surprise, we attacked, driving them away and capturing weapons and ammunition. Sometimes we attacked convoys of military motor vehicles. In Pernambuco, for example, we surprised a column of six trucks with government troop reinforcements; we attacked, the trucks collided with each other and piled up; everyone ran away, leaving behind weapons and ammunition which we seized...

EXPRESSO: Then you were practically the pioneers of guerrilla warfare...

Prestes (laughing): Yes... I once told Fidel that I had a priority on beards, since the column already had this custom (it wasn't worth the bother to change one's face every day...). These advance troops explained what the column was all about. But at the same time I listened patiently to the people living where we would be passing through in order to be able to make a map that would always be 100 to 200 kilometers ahead of us. I had a map of the main highways and of secondary roads, so that whenever we were surrounded I had somewhere to slip through. Many times the government forces were unaware of roads that were not shown on their maps...since the roads I used were pointed out to me by the local residents. This avoided many battles that would have been damaging to us. The fact of the matter is that they never defeated us and they never surprised us...

Government: 20,000 Men

EXPRESSO: Didn't the government ever set up a special operation, with many resources, to bar your way?

Prestes: In Pernambuco the government commanded about 20,000 men. Twenty thousand against 1,100, which was the most the column ever had. In Rio Grande do Sul I had about 1,500 soldiers, but only about 700 were armed. The government attacked with seven columns, any one of them superior to mine. Determined to encircle us, these seven columns were firmly closing in on us. I let them come quite close, to within 50 kilometers of Sao Luis, which was my capital, my general headquarters, and at that moment (laughing) I slipped out between two of their columns and we kept on marching in opposite directions... The first victory, the first that brought me a certain prestige. Because the leader of a guerrilla movement, an army that is in the process of formation, only gains a reputation with the passage of time... I was very young; I still had the face of a boy (there were some old revolutionaries of the year 1893 in Rio Grande do Sul with us who neither believed in me nor respected me). But after that victory I began to gain a certain respect in the column...

The Column's General Staff

EXPRESSO: How old were you then?

Prestes: I was 26. I had been a captain in the Engineers since 1923, when I was 25.

EXPRESSO: How was the leadership of the column handled? Did you have a general staff, a command?

Prestes: We had a command--Gen Miguel Costa, who was a major in the Sao Paulo militia and about 10 years older than we, was our commander. I was the chief of staff; there was a subchief and four detachments--Joao Alberto, Sequeira Campos, Cordeiro de Faria (who is still living) and Djalma Dutra

were the chiefs of the detachments. When necessary we called a council of officers to discuss a more serious problem.

EXPRESSO: Then there was a military discipline within the column...

Prestes: Discipline was strict and especially in respect to families and property, because the column always tried to respect them... Of course, there are certain things... In war they are difficult to avoid... And it was the peasant who lost the most. This is what led us to emigrate. I eventually came to realize that, first, we did not have a clear objective, that replacing Bernardes with another president would not solve the problem. The problem was social and hence it was necessary to raise the consciousness of the rural masses; in the second place, that it was the peasants who were suffering the most because of the struggle. Because, although we respected them, behind us came the government forces who did not respect them, killing and looting...

More or Less a Robin Hood

EXPRESSO: How was the march? Did you hold rallies along the way?

Prestes: When it was necessary--when we entered a city, a settlement or a more populated area we burned documents detrimental to the peasants, property deeds of large ranchers, and so forth. We did this more than once...

EXPRESSO: In the tradition of Robin Hood...

Prestes (laughing): Yes... That's about it...

EXPRESSO: How was life in the column?

Prestes: The most important thing in a march of that sort is the matter of food, of supplies. We were organized into what we called "fireplaces"--groups of five or six who did their own cooking, who were responsible for their own food. The leadership of the column simply expropriated cattle and provided meat. The rest was what could be found along the way--sugar, salt, coffee, depending on the opportunity. At times we went for weeks or months without sugar or without salt. But each one, each group, prepared its own meals, which was much better and avoided having large collective kitchens. In general, we had solidarity on the part of the people and businessmen. And we also requisitioned in the name of the federal government. Those who demanded a document, we gave a written document. When we entered southern Mato Grosso, going through the Matos & Laranjeira Company--a very rich company that exploits Paraguayan manual labor and still exists today--there was a warehouse where one bought on credit instead of for cash. At this warehouse we requisitioned, at that time--1925--over 200 contos of merchandise (laughing: ha, ha, ha...).

Firing Squad for Disrespect to Families

EXPRESSO: And what did you do besides marching and fighting? How was life within the column?

Prestes: No, it wasn't Spartan. When there were opportunities, if the enemy was far away, there were dances, music, mouth-organ, guitar, accordion... There were even some men with circus training to entertain their comrades...

EXPRESSO: Were there women in the column?

Prestes: The column had about 20 women.

EXPRESSO: And besides this, were there contacts with the local women?

Prestes: Great respect was demanded. More than one person was executed for showing disrespect to families. In this respect, control must be very strict, to maintain order...

After we entered Mato Grosso, soldiers who didn't even have a clear idea of the column's objective already took pride in participating in it... An esprit de corps developed, you see? Something that frequently happens in the armed forces.

Overthrowing the President

EXPRESSO: What was the reason that led you to try the march?

Prestes: We could not stay in Rio Grande do Sul because we were being attacked by a force of 14,000 men. So we decided to join with the Paulistas, who were in the state of Parana (the insurrection in Sao Paulo took place on 5 July; they captured the state capital, remained there 27 days, later withdrew, went down the Parana River and decided to establish themselves in western Parana on the border with Paraguay). In Rio Grande do Sul there was an uprising of several regiments in October, and I took command of the Rio Grande do Sul troops. Later, when we were surrounded, as we had no ammunition, we hoped that the Paulistas would send it to us by way of Argentina. But when I saw that this could not be, I withdrew and marched to unite the two columns. This was a great victory, because we had to traverse regions where there were no roads--virgin forest along the banks of the Uruguay and Iguassu rivers. We began the march to support the armed struggle by drawing away the enemy forces, in the hope that our comrades in the nation's capital could more easily overthrow Bernardes. So our objective (laughing) was only to replace the president of the republic. There was no other objective; that was it: to replace the president. Later we came to have a broader political view and when we made proposals to Marshall Sidoro, who was trying to reach a settlement with the new government that replaced Bernardes, we were already talking about a secret ballot, abolishing the so-called Press Law and establishing amnesty for all. But this wasn't feasible... Because just when my envoy arrived on the eve of Oscar

Luis' (the new president) taking office, another uprising was already being prepared in Rio Grande do Sul. This uprising was unsuccessful and the new president did not grant amnesty, nor was it possible to arrive at any understanding. This was on 15 November and in February we entered Bolivia and saw that the best thing to do was to give up the struggle.

EXPRESSO: What, then, was the general feeling, after all this period of marching? Frustration?

Prestes: No, because it was understood that what we had done was just. We called the whole column together, explained and demonstrated that it was the peasant who eventually suffered the most and that there was no longer any reason to continue. We entered with head held high; even in the last battle we withstood the enemy, almost at the Bolivian border...

EXPRESSO: After that, were there similar movements in Brazil?

Prestes: No; there was the so-called Araguaia guerrilla movement, with elements of the (Maoist) PCdoB [Communist Party of Brazil], but they hadn't organized anything, the government brought in many troops, and it was the people of the region who suffered...

EXPRESSO: You began your activity, then, with that guerrilla movement. And what about today? Do you think that such movements are no longer appropriate in Brazil...

Prestes does not hesitate. He responds immediately:

[Prestes] No, I do not think it is inappropriate... It may not be essential, but the armed struggle is one of the forms that the struggle may have to take under certain conditions... Urban insurrection, or struggles in the nation's interior. It is the masses who will decide...

EXPRESSO: At that time, was there international solidarity toward the column or did the prestige, the glory, come later?

Prestes: It came later. As far as I know, at the time there was no solidarity. We didn't get any newspapers. There wasn't any radio. We didn't have any information at all...

There were some deputies who spoke for us in the Chamber. We sent them some correspondence explaining the column's march and the opposition deputies read them. But international solidarity, I'm not aware of any...

EXPRESSO: Has the subject aroused interest in Brazil?

Prestes: There has been some interest recently in the universities--theses are being written about "tenentismo," the philosophy of the lieutenants, the young officers, and about the column. They are now talking about making a movie. There are also some books. Lourenco Moreira de Lima, who was

secretary of the column, kept a diary that has recently been published-- republished, rather. And there are others.

EXPRESSO: Which units took part in the uprising?

Prestes: I led the uprising of my (engineering) battalion at Santo Anjo. In the region, the 2d and 3rd Cavalry regiments rebelled.

These were the three military units that, along with the participation of some civilian groups, eventually made up the column.

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CSO: 3001

LABOR MINISTER SEES NEED FOR NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Speech at War College

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 15

[Text] In making a speech at the War College, Labor Minister Murilo Macedo, after agreeing with the idea that "fighting inflation always implies pain," added emphatically: "How are we going to convince the worker that he, once again, has been chosen to endure most of the pain? What type of moral or technical justification do we have at hand to make this proposal to the Brazilian worker?"

Speaking "as a citizen and a Christian, not to mention the temporary responsibility of labor minister," Murilo Macedo, in a discussion intended to study a national employment policy, said that democratic liberalization permits "Brazilian society to express its legitimate grievances."

New Times

The labor minister cited the need for a national employment policy but added that current unemployment levels are still acceptable and that if there is alarm about the subject this is the consequence of political liberalization. "I think we are drunk with freedom," he said, departing from his prepared text.

The presence of the legislative branch as a mechanism for innovation and social control, according to Murilo Macedo, has gained importance. "I see in all this signs of new times and the political maturity of the Brazilian people," he asserted. He expects that Congress will soon be discussing the idea of guaranteeing employment to everyone under any circumstances.

He believes that in Brazil today the clear concept already exists in individual minds, in labor unions and in the government that the worker must be the center of greater concern and attention. "I believe that Brazil is now ready to follow a national employment policy that, in fact, precedes and is more important than wage policy.

"Brazilian society has already chosen this and is gradually becoming aware that our solution in difficult times is to redistribute the sacrifices. To

try to prevent it or to make it fall on only one group--as some would like in the case of wage policy--is to inflate the economy more and annul its effects," he told the War College students.

Murilo Macedo recalled that employment was assumed to be a necessary consequence of economic growth. "Despite the various theoretical and ideological nuances in our experience of planning and action, the notion was always dominant in Brazil that having dealt with the problem of economic growth, we would have taken care of the question of employment.

"Although in many plans the generation of employment has appeared as a priority goal, in the absence of a specific employment policy this was perceived as coming in the wake of investment and economic growth itself," he said. He contends that the current situation would be better if Brazilian society had paid more attention to the need for employment, even if at the sacrifice of rapid or different economic growth.

The labor minister explained that there are two ways to develop an employment policy. The first is through allocation of resources to employers (public and private) subject to effective generation of employment. The other is based upon financial restrictions on those who spend too much capital for the number of jobs created.

"The basic principle is that it is better to spend money creating employment than in dealing with unemployment. This principle is embodied in legislative decisions that approve resources and give the executive branch guidelines for operating the program," he said.

He explained that the resources are incorporated in the programs or through subsidized credits granted the employer with the specific purpose of creating jobs or are resources allocated in government budgets for the same purpose.

Murilo Macedo explained that employment programs are created in moments of crisis but are emergency measures; that is, the employer already knows that he will be subsidized for only a while. For this reason, a minimum acceptable unemployment rate is usually set and only then is employment generation subsidized.

In some countries these programs are automatically put into effect as soon as unemployment reaches a certain rate. Other criteria for overcoming a crisis besides an employment program are caring for minorities, the elderly and large families. But all this is decided by the legislative branch.

The success of an employment policy, in the labor minister's opinion, lies in knowing how to deactivate it as soon as the economy shows the first signs of recovery. And he calls attention to the danger of an employment policy, if poorly applied, eventually causing unemployment, since "in helping someone enter or remain in the labor market, he may displace a less qualified worker who has to find another job or even become unemployed."

Unemployment and Underemployment

The labor minister called attention to the fact that unemployment in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo is still not as alarming as "one might have imagined." He added that only 17 percent of the unemployed are heads of households. "This would seem to indicate that the head of a household is the last to become unemployed; before him there is unemployment and underemployment for women, children and the elderly," he said.

He then immediately acknowledged that unemployment and underemployment affect millions of Brazilians. And he asked: "What is to be done about very high levels of unemployment and underemployment? Can they wait for a re-ordering of our development process?" And he went on: "How can the unemployed be promptly reemployed in order to at least provide food and shelter for their families?"

For this reason he advocates that Brazil begin drawing up employment programs, first of an anticyclical nature, and later programs to combat unemployment and underemployment. "When society decides that employment is to have priority, we must be prepared for prompter and more continuous action," he asserted.

The State

The labor minister said that a substantial share of employment is generated by the state through its presence in the economy. The Brazilian state is today the largest producer, the largest consumer and the largest employer of manpower. "This immediately suggests additional care in conducting state enterprises in Brazilian society," he asserted.

He reported that, based on research, the public sector accounts for 30 percent of employment in Brazil, 20 percent generated directly and 10 percent indirectly.

Although confirming that unemployment levels are not alarming, Minister Murilo Macedo acknowledges that there is more unemployment recently. And he cited Rio de Janeiro as an example: in May of this year 8.12 percent of the labor force was unemployed, while in 1977 the rate was 3.6 percent.

Interview With Labor Minister

[Interview with Labor Minister Murilo Macedo in Rio de Janeiro 31 July; name of interviewer not given]

Labor Minister Murilo Macedo, in an interview immediately after his speech at the War College, stressed that he is not advocating elimination of pay raises every 6 months for persons making more than 20 times the minimum wage (82,992 cruzeiros). He stated that he had talked with Planning Minister Delfim Netto, telling him that "we should study the matter."

Minister Macedo added that "what can in fact be said is that our wage pyramid is distorted. Whereas in other countries the range is about 1 to 8, here it may be 1 to 50 or even 1 to 100." The following are the main passages from the interview with the labor minister:

Under Study

[Question] Mr Minister, you propose ending wage increases every 6 months based upon the INPC [National Consumer Price Index] for those making more than 20 times the minimum wage. Minister Delfim Netto advocates a floor of seven times the minimum wage and employers want it to be five times the minimum. How is this matter doing to be resolved?

[Answer] First, I am not proposing anything. There is a certain distortion in what was reported. I was sought out by Minister Delfim Netto, who in turn had been approached by employers who told him that increases of 80 per-[of the INPC increase] for the highest salaries were causing and would continue to cause excessive turnover. Minister Delfim Netto, quite appropriately and correctly, came to me and I told him that it was really something we must study. What I reminded him of was that at the time we were preparing the proposed legislation we had considered the possibility of the increase for those making more than 20 times the minimum wage being only 50 percent [as much as the increase in the cost of living]. But this does not mean that I am supporting that position. As a matter of fact, economists of the Planning Secretariat and the Labor Ministry are now meeting to study the problem that was raised by the employers. I know, for example, that a significant portion of these employers are bankers. The bankers went to Minister Delfim and told him that turnover was going to be very pronounced if this continued. Only after these studies will we meet to decide what we can and should do. So, clearly, no firm position has yet been taken.

[Question] Mr Minister, in reference to the current wage policy, whether or not it is divided into levels for the 6-month increase, can the policy itself be expected to be ended by the end of this year?

[Answer] No; one thing has nothing to do with the other. The 6-month re-adjustment will continue. And it will not be only for the low-income worker; it will be for all workers. What we are studying is how much the adjustment will be for the high-income worker.

[Question] But what, on the average, would be a high income?

[Answer] That can only be determined by the studies. Because if the complaint is being made on the basis of turnover we must find out what the turnover rate is and what possibility there is of its continuing. What can in fact be said is that our wage pyramid is very distorted. Whereas in other countries the range is 1 to 8, here--without my being able to say for certain--it may be 1 to 50 or 1 to 100. So there are a lot of people making a lot of money at the top.

[Question] Mr Minister, when you proposed the wage policy, you also proposed that increases for those making more than 20 times the minimum wage should be 50 percent [of those granted to others]. Weren't you in that way saying that high salaries are those over 20 times the minimum wage?

[Answer] I don't mean by that that this is the solution. That was the general drift. I felt that increases for those making more money than that should be less than those for the others.

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CSO: 3001

FIGUEIREDO PROMOTES 17 GENERAL OFFICERS IN 3 SERVICES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--President Joao Figueiredo signed in Brasilia yesterday the promotion orders for 17 general officers of the 3 armed forces--none of them, however, to the highest rank.

In the Army, Figueiredo promoted Brigadier Gen Mario Ramos de Alencar to the rank of major general and colonels Iris Lustosa de Oliveira, Angelo Baratto Filho and Eduardo Cesar Lucena Barbosa of the Combat Officers Corps to brigadier general. Colonels Nilton Guilherme and Antonio Luiz Coimbra de Castro of the Medical Corps and Col Laurindo Magrini of the Quartermaster Corps were promoted to brigadier general.

In the Air Force, where there was no vacancy for the rank of lieutenant general, Brigadier Gen George Belham da Motta was promoted to major general and colonels Tarso Magnus da Cunha Frota, Lelio Viana Lobo, Evonio Arouca, Socrates da Costa Monteiro and Joao Felliipe Brack were promoted to brigadier general.

In the Navy, rear admirals Raul Barros Vieira and Henrique Leonel Martins Pereira of the Supply Corps were promoted to vice admirals; Rear Adm Joao Batista Teles de Aragao of the Medical Corps, to vice admiral; and Captain Joao Geraldo Matta de Araujo of the Fleet Corps, to rear admiral.

No Surprises

According to observers, the July Army promotions did not contain any surprises, other than the last-minute opening of a third vacancy as combat brigadier general due to the death of Gen Ney Meziat. The three officers promoted to that rank were the most highly regarded on the eve of the meeting of the High Command; the same was true of the new major general, Mario Ramos de Alencar.

Besides Ambassador Fernando Ramos de Alencar, another brother of Gen Mario Ramos de Alencar seems to be assured a brilliant future: Brigadier Gen Jose Ramos de Alencar, promoted last year and now in command of the 3rd

Motorized Infantry Brigade in Brasilia. Jose Ramos de Alencar participated actively in the Revolution as right-hand man to Gen Olympio Mourao Filho and helped break up the guerrilla force in the Caparao mountain range on the border between Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo.

There were several duty reassignments in the Air Force as a result of yesterday's promotions. Major Gen Silas Rodrigues was relieved as head of the Salvador Coastal Command, a post in which he had been serving concomitantly with being chief of the Air Tactic Command, and replaced by the new Air Force major general, George Belham da Motta. The latter relinquished command of the Air Force Specialists School to Air Force Brigadier Gen Tarso Magnus da Cunha Frota, who will be succeeded in the post of air attache in London by Col Lair da Silva Andrade. Air Force Col Mauro Jose Miranda Candra, now on the air minister's staff in Brasilia, will also be going to London, to head the Brazilian Air Commission in Europe.

Air Force Gen Marcio Terezino Drummond was being considered for a "new assignment," perhaps the Second Air Transport Force which is being formed. Drummond will be replaced as third assistant Air Force chief of staff by Air Force Brigadier Gen Lelio Viana Lobo, who ceases to be air attache in Paris. Brigadier Gen Evonio Arouca is the new head of the Air Force Documentation and Historical Center, leaving the post of air attache at the embassy in London. Brigadier Gen Socrates da Costa Monteiro was named as assistant operations director of the Electronics and Flight Safety Directorate, which he is already performing on an interim basis. And Brigadier Gen Joao Felipe Brack will be replaced as assistant air attache in Washington by Col Alberto Baltar so he can become assistant director of civilian personnel in the Air Force Personnel Administration Directorate.

More Vacancies in the Army: Seven

Combat Major Gen Mario Ramos de Alencar has a brother in the Army, Brigadier Gen Jose Ramos de Alencar, now commanding the 3rd Motorized Infantry Brigade, and he is also brother of Ambassador Fernando Ramos de Alencar. He was promoted to brigadier general on 31 March 1975 and appointed commandant of the 2d Mechanized Cavalry Brigade; later, he was 3rd Army chief of staff, chief of staff for Army Minister Belfort Bethlem, commandant of the Officers Advanced Training School and property director, which position he is still performing. Born 26 September 1921, he received his commission in March 1943. He belongs to the Cavalry branch and has received several medals and taken courses in the Interamerican Defense College.

Brigadier Gen Iris Lustosa de Oliveira, of the Cavalry, has been serving on the Army General Staff. Born 12 April 1926, he received his commission 24 December 1947 and has received several medals and taken several courses.

Brigadier Gen Eduardo Cesar Lucena Barbosa, of the Infantry, has been serving on the army minister's staff. Born 30 September 1926, he was commissioned 17 December 1948. He has attended several courses and received many medals.

Brigadier Gen Angelo Baratta Filho, of the Artillery, has been serving in the General Personnel Department. He was born 9 December 1926 and was commissioned 24 December 1947. He also has taken several courses and received several medals.

Brigadier Gen Laurindo Magrini of the Quartermaster Corps has been serving on the Army General Staff. He was born 7 February 1927 and was commissioned 14 December 1951.

Brigadier Gen Nilton Guilherme of the Medical Corps was born 19 August 1929 and began his Army career in 1956. He has been serving in the Army Polyclinical Center in Rio de Janeiro.

Brigadier Gen Antonio Luiz Coimbra de Castro was born 16 March 1932 and joined the Army in 1956. He has been serving on the Army Board of Health in Brasilia.

Six Air Force Names

Air Force Major Gen George Belham da Motta is a native of Rio de Janeiro, and was graduated as an officer candidate in the class of 1945. He was promoted to Air Force brigadier general on 31 March 1976. He holds the South Atlantic Campaign medal and the military gold medal for over 30 years' service. He commanded the air squadron at the Sao Paulo Air Base and was flight instructor at the Air Force Academy. On the Armed Forces General Staff in Brasilia, he was third chief of the foreign subsection and is now commandant of the Air Force Specialists School in Guaratingueta, which he is likely to leave soon to take up new duties.

Air Force Brigadier Gen Tarso Magnus da Cunha Prota is from Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, and was made an aviation officer in December 1950. He has taken pilot training for the BAC 111 and the Boeing 737, having over 7,000 hours of flight time. He was sectoral inspector of the General Air Command in Brasilia, chief of staff for the 6th Regional Air Command--also in the nation's capital--commandant of the Belem Air Base and assistant chief for air in the Military Household of the Presidency, which he left this year to become Brazilian air attache in London.

Air Force Brigadier Gen Lelio Viana Lobo is a graduate of the class of 1951 and was promoted to colonel in March 1969. He has currently been Brazilian air attache in France and was chief of the GM-4 logistics sector on the staff of former Air Minister Araripe Macedo.

Air Force Brigadier Evonio Arouca is from the city of Sao Paulo and has been in Italy for less than a year, as Brazilian air attache. He also became an officer in 1951 and was promoted to colonel in April 1975. He commanded the Manaus Air Base and was III COMAR [Third Air Command?] chief of staff in Rio de Janeiro. He has received 28 individual and 6 group commendations and has flown several types of aircraft and helicopters for the FAB [Brazilian Air Force]. He was also chief analyst of general records in the National Intelligence Service for 5 years.

Air Force Brigadier Gen Socrates da Costa Monteiro is another officer of the class of 1951 to be promoted yesterday. For 2 years he was in charge of the Integrated Air Defense and Air Traffic Control Center (SINDACTA) in Brasilia. He left that post this year to be assistant operations director of the Electronics and Flight Safety Directorate in Rio de Janeiro, where he is likely to remain because of his new rank.

Air Force Brigadier Gen Joao Fellipi Brack, of Sao Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, was also commissioned in 1951. He was promoted to colonel in December 1975, having been trained as a reconnaissance, transport and bomber pilot. He has logged over 9,000 hours of flight time and is now in the United States as assistant air attache at the Brazilian embassy.

There Are Four New Admirals

Vice Adm Raul Barros Vieira of the Supply Corps is a native of Espirito Santo and became an ensign in January 1948. He received a Bachelor of Laws degree from the State University of Guanabara and was commercial superintendent and interim director of the erstwhile Amazon Region Shipping Service and Port of Para Administration. He was also the first director of administration of the Superintendency for Development of the Fishing Industry (SUDEPE). He is now presiding director of the Housing Construction Bank for Navy Ministry Personnel, where he is to remain as an associate.

Vice Adm Henrique Leonel Martins Pereira of the Supply Corps became an ensign in the same class as Vice Adm Raul Barros Vieira. A native of Rio de Janeiro, he is currently Navy supply director. He has taken courses at the Command and General Staff, the Navy War College and the ESG [War College], and the course in Administrative Science at the U.S. Navy. He was deputy director of Navy Supply and assistant chief for economics and finance of the Armed Forces General Staff in Brasilia. He has several medals and the gold medal of the Rescue and Shipwreck Institute of Portugal.

Vice Adm Joao Batista Telles de Aragao, of the Medical Corps, entered the Navy as a lieutenant senior grade in July 1949. He is from Sergipe and in the rank to which he was promoted yesterday should be appointed director of the Navy Hospital, where he is now deputy director. He has had graduate courses in angiology (Brazilian College of Surgeons) and general surgery (Rio de Janeiro Municipal Hospital). He was director of the Marcilio Dias Naval Medical Center and served at the Recife Naval Base, in the Navy Headquarters, on the cruisers Barroso and Tamandare, in the Navy Hospital Center and in the High Seas Forces Command.

Navy Capt Joao Geraldo Matta de Araujo, promoted to rear admiral, is a submarine commander and is now chief of staff of the Submarine Force in Rio de Janeiro. In 1975 and 1976 he was captain of the ports of Sao Paulo.

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CSO: 3001

GOVERNMENT DEFINES FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] Brasilia--The Health Ministry has defined the Family Planning Program it will adopt beginning next year in combination with installing the Basic Health Services Program (PREVE) in the 9,000 stations to be scattered throughout the country. The natural method--"tabelinha"--will be recommended universally, complying with the suggestion of Health Minister Waldyr Arcoverde and the wishes of the Church. Artificial means will be secondary and must be supervised and monitored by physicians and adopted by conscious decision of the couple.

Of the artificial methods, the intra-uterine device (IUD) is definitely rejected because, according to the health minister, there are still suspicions that it is abortive and very hazardous to the woman's health. The means to be most utilized by physicians responsible for family planning will probably include contraceptive pills, the diaphragm and prophylactics.

Methods considered radical--tube-tying and vasectomy--will be adopted only in extreme cases, such as the possibility of high-risk pregnancies, heart disease and numerous offspring, among other problems that will be analyzed in detail by the responsible physicians.

According to information furnished by the secretary general of the Health Ministry, Mozart de Abreu e Lima, refresher course will be given to physicians who will be responsible for the program in the PREV-SAÚDE [National Basic Health Services Program] stations. The course will concern the woman as a whole, with specific topics about family planning. "Concern will be not simply for planning," the secretary general asserted, "but to treat the woman in all details."

Mozart de Araujo [sic] also explained that within an overall treatment of the woman, she will be given guidance for her own family planning, according to the number of children she has, her physical problems and, especially, "her preference." The decision to adopt this or that method will remain whenever possible the choice of the woman herself and the couple.

Especially in regard to contraceptive pills, the Health Ministry is waiting for names recommended by the World Health Organization that will compose the "high-level committee," together with three Brazilian specialists, to analyze all oral contraceptives on the Brazilian market.

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CSO: 3001

CHILE

BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PLEBISCITE--Santiago, Chile, 19 Aug (Latin)--The police reported today that seven persons were arrested here today creating disorder on the streets to protest the new constitution that has been drafted by the government. Groups of young people tried to march downtown Santiago chanting slogans against the Plebiscite called by the government for 11 September. In this Plebiscite the people will either approve or reject the constitution that President Pinochet announced 9 days ago. Carabineros (militarized police) disrupted the demonstrators and arrested seven of them on charges of using offensive language against armed forces authorities. The police reported that those arrested will be put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry, which will decide whether they will be tried for violating the Domestic Security Law or released. [Text] [PY212144 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2028 GMT 19 Aug 80]

CONSTITUTION DISCUSSION DENIED--Santiago, Chile, 20 Aug (Latin)--The Chilean Interior Minister today refused to give permission to a group of union leaders to hold a public rally in order to discuss the draft of the new constitution on the grounds that these leaders do not represent anybody. The government will not tolerate groups, acting as covers for international Marxism and having no legal status and lacking representativity, engaging in political activities, according to an official communique. The decision was made by the interior ministry after leaders of the so-called National Labor Coordinating Board asked for permission to hold a public debate on the draft constitution. The government indicated that it had given repeated proof of its respect for the workers' right to hold meetings, as has been evidenced by the facilities granted to the labor organizations. [Excerpt] [PY211336 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2105 GMT 20 Aug 80]

PLEBISCITE REJECTED--The "group of 10" has held a meeting with representatives of the news media and stated that the Plebiscite called by the president of the nation for 11 September is nothing but a mere consultation because there are no registers of voters. The official statement of the "group of 10" indicated the "voting 'yes' would mean firming-up once and for all Chile's current economic, political, educational and social system." The "group of 10" disclosed that it will vote "no" and elaborated on several considerations which support its negative attitude. [Text] [PY211613 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0310 GMT 20 Aug 80]

POLICEMEN PRONOUNCED GUILTY--Santiago, Chile, 20 Aug (AFP)--According to a report issued here today, the Chilean court has pronounced two members of the Chilean Civilian Police Investigations Department guilty in connection with the recent political kidnappings which shook this capital and culminated in the death of a young university student. Judge Alberto Echavarría, who is hearing the case, tonight pronounced Jose Opazo, chief of the Civilian Police Homicide Squad, and Eduardo Rodríguez, deputy chief of the Police Antirobbery Squad, guilty. At the same time Judge Echavarría ordered the release of four other police who were under arrest for alleged involvement in the establishment of the group called the Avengers of Martyrs Command [Comando de Vengadores Martires], the author of several illegal arrests of persons. [Excerpt] [PY211609 Paris AFP in Spanish 0527 GMT 21 Aug 80]

FISHING IN PERUVIAN WATERS DENIED--Arica, Chile 19 Aug (AFP)--Chilean maritime authorities denied here today rumors that are circulating in Peruvian official circles that state Chilean fishing boats are reportedly penetrating into Peruvian territorial waters. Asked about charges recently made by Peruvian Fisheries Minister Rene Deustua, the captain of the Arica port, Isidro Goya Gonzalez, said that it is impossible for Chilean fishing boats to reach the Peruvian port in Ilo. The captain of the Arica port, located 2,000 km north of Santiago, added: We keep strict control over the movement of ships and we know where they are fishing. Captain Goya noted that Chilean fishing boats occasionally violate territorial waters just as Peruvian fishermen violate our territorial waters, but it is never done on purpose and they only enter a few meters. [Text] [PY211959 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 20 Aug 80]

PETROLEUM SUPPLY UNAFFECTED--The petroleum supply for this year is guaranteed thanks to the increase in domestic production and the sound trade relations with our traditional suppliers. These conditions enable us to predict a similar situation in the coming years. This was explained by the National Petroleum Enterprise--ENAP--in referring to publications which have stated that Chile had purchased petroleum from Iran. ENAP points out that Chile has not obtained petroleum directly from Iran since 1978 and that 96 percent of this year's supply is being obtained from the domestic production and from purchases from other supplying countries. However, [words indistinct] ENAP called for international bids to cover the remaining 4.4 percent [as heard]. Offers were made by international petroleum companies, and the best bid was submitted by a company which offered Iranian petroleum, which means that the purchase was made indirectly through an intermediary. ENAP finally reports that the Iranian decision to break relations with Chile does not affect the country's petroleum supply at all. [Text] [PY201444 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Aug 80]

EXPORT OF FOREST PRODUCTS--The Forest Institute has reported that exports of forest goods during January-May 1980 increased by 50 percent as compared to the same period in 1979. During the first 5 months of the year Chile exported goods worth \$186.9 million, of which 18.6 percent were purchased by Argentina, 11.1 percent by South Korea, 8.3 percent by Japan, 8 percent by the FRG, 7.4 percent by the United Arab Emirates and 37.4 percent by 35 other countries. [PY140315 Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 11]

CHILEAN INTERNATIONAL RESERVES--According to the latest publication of the ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SURVEY NEWSLETTER, the Chilean gross international reserves amount to \$4,033,000,000 and its net international reserves to \$2,097,000,000. [PY191257 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 19 Aug 80]

OIL PROSPECTING--Santiago, Chile 9 Aug (LATIN)--Mining Minister Rear Adm Carlos Quinones has announced that offshore prospecting for oil will begin in the areas of Puerto Valparaiso and Talcahuano. The minister explained that a contract to rent a drilling platform capable of operating 140 meters underwater is being negotiated with a U.S. company. It is expected that the first results will be obtained by the end of 1984 or the beginning of 1985. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1420 GMT 9 Aug 80]

SINGAPORE-CHILEAN COMMISSION--Singapore and Chile have established an inter-enterprise commission one year after these countries established diplomatic relations. The commission is formed by representatives of the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA) and the Singapore Manufacturers Association. [PY130333 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Aug 80]

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MEETING--Santiago, Chile 6 Aug (AFP)--Industrialists from India and eight Latin American countries today concluded a 3-day meeting aimed at examining formulas for cooperation and development with the support of the United Nations. The meeting concluded with the approval of various recommendations designed to strengthen the developing metal-mechanical industry. [PY112326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 7 Aug 80]

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES--During the first half of 1980, Chile's foreign trade amounted to \$5,029,200,000, which represents a 47.5-percent increase over the same period last year, when foreign trade totaled \$3,410,600,000, according to the Foreign Trade and Exchange Department of the Chilean Central Bank. The source added that if free zone operations were included, overall foreign trade for the first half of 1980 would amount to \$5,176,900,000. [PY112326 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0233 GMT 7 Aug 80]

SALES OF WOOD, BYPRODUCTS--The National Forestry Institute has reported that Argentina is the main buyer of Chilean wood products, having been the recipient of 18.6 percent of these exports between January and May of 1980. Argentina is followed by Korea with 11.1 percent, Japan with 9.2 percent, Brazil with 8.3 percent, the FRG with 8 percent and the Arab Emirates with 7.4 percent. During the first 5 months of this year Chile exported wood products worth \$186.9 million, which represents a 62.3-percent increase over the same period last year. [PY112326 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0402 GMT 5 Aug 80]

OIL IMPORTS--A Central Bank report points out that Chile imported 1.6 million tons of oil worth \$470 million during the first 6 months of 1980, as compared to 1.8 million tons worth \$320 million during the same period in 1979. Despite a 9.2-percent reduction in imports, Chile has had to spend 47 percent more than last year due to the international oil price increase. [PY071533 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

MILITARY STRENGTHENS CORDON--Villavicencio, Colombia--The man hunt for more than 100 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in the border area between Meta and Hila was intensified today when the operation was reinforced with the arrival of the military institutes brigade and Tunja's first [brigade]. As a result of intense pursuit by the three operational units, the cordon around the area where the guerrillas presumably are was tightened. We have unofficially learned that new contacts with the seditious elements were made in the past few hours and that four subversives were killed. The three brigades have deployed their units, thus strengthening the military cordon around the rugged area where FARC's seventh front sought refuge after ambushing a company of Granada's 21st Vargas battalion on Monday. Gen Joaquin Gustavo Gomez Villamizar, commander of the seventh brigade, announced tonight that he has been remaining in constant touch with his units. [Text] [PA220314 Bogota CADENA RADIAL SUPER in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Aug 80]

TERRORISTS CAPTURED--Medellin, Colombia--Three terrorists were captured here today. Grenades, weapons and military uniforms were found in their possession. They were immediately identified as the same individuals who last week attacked a police post near the Atanasio Giarardot Stadium the day a soccer game was being played between the National and Tolima teams. Soldier Alberto Londono Gaviria was injured during the operation. It has not been disclosed to what armed group the arrested individuals belong. [Text] [PA220404 Bogota CADENA RADIAL SUPER in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Aug 80]

BOMBS IN HIGH SCHOOL--Medellin--Three fairly powerful bombs exploded in schoolrooms of the Antioquia Lyceum north of Medellin. They caused considerable property damage but no casualties. The school is a branch of the University of Antioquia. The authorities said they had no link connection with the terrorist attack but have immediately begun investigations. [Text] [PA231508 Bogota CADENA RADIAL SUPER in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Aug 80]

COUPLE KIDNAPPED BY GUERRILLAS--Neiva, Colombia, 24 Aug (AFP)--A wealthy rancher and his wife have been kidnapped here by the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the police reported today. The authorities

reported that the couple, Gentil Caviades and his wife Ana de Caviades, were going to their ranch in La Paz, in the southern part of Colombia, about 350 km from Bogota when they were kidnapped this weekend. It is not known yet what ransom the guerrillas are asking for the wealthy rancher and his wife. [Text] [PA250251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 24 Aug 80]

GUERRILLAS KILL 4, WOUND 5--Bogota, 24 Aug (EFE)--A commando group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a guerrilla organization, today killed four persons, including two police officers, and wounded five others during an attack on the town of Samana, in the country's central region. Col Manuel Vallejo Vela, police commander of Caldas Department, has announced that CPL Jose Rosemberg Pava, Officer Efrain Munoz Tovar and two civilians, not yet identified, were shot to death by the guerrillas. The action took place near Samana's red light district. Colonel Vallejo said that the guerrillas opened fire on a group raiding the establishments, on orders from the local authorities. The guerrillas were hiding behind some bushes. A clash ensued. The fighting lasted 10 minutes. Army troops were sent to the region to pursue the group but so far no contact has been established. One policeman and three civilians were seriously wounded. [Text] [PA242355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1851 GMT 24 Aug 80]

NEW MILITARY COMMANDERS--Authorized spokesmen of the Defense Ministry have told this station that Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes will be appointed army commander. They said that the changes in the top army levels are essentially due to the fact that Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento, commander in chief of the armed forces, has voluntarily asked for his retirement. Sarmiento Sarmiento will be replaced by Gen Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo, current army commander. It has also been learned that Maj Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Acosta will be promoted to three star general in December. [Text] [PA151447 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

PROVINCIAL CEREMONIES HELD TO MARK FMC ANNIVERSARY

FL211041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The activities undertaken throughout the country in honor of the 20th anniversary of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], the main ceremony of which will be held 23 August, have continued with the holding of provincial ceremonies in Camaguey, Havana City and Pinar Del Rio and the announcement of tasks fulfilled.

The Camaguey provincial ceremony was held last night in the city of Camaguey. It was presided over by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Party Politburo and Minister of Culture. Over 500 FMC members attended the ceremony, during which Armando Hart presented Felicita Ortiz, a prominent FMC member and Camaguey educator who is 85 years old, with a letter from FMC President Vilma Espin in recognition for her work during the organization's 20 years.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and its first secretary in Havana City, last night chaired the main ceremony in the province to mark the FMC's 20 anniversary. It was held at the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions' Lazaro Pena Theater. Closing the event, Second Party Secretary Jorge Valdes underscored the tradition of struggle of Cuban women, who have always been ready to share the fate of their children for the sake of the freedom of the Fatherland.

The Pinar Del Rio FMC members were urged to actively support the forthcoming tobacco harvest by Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee and First Party Secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province. The party leader closed the ceremony held at the Pedro (Zayden) Theater to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the FMC.

CSO: 3010

PARTICIPATION IN PEOPLE'S PEACE PARLIAMENT

FL212059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2012 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Clementina Serra, vice president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, has announced that Cuba will be represented at the People's Peace Parliament to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, at the end of September. The prominent Cuban leader and member of the National Directorate of the Federation of Cuban Women made the announcement in Las Tunas, where she attended the activities marking the 20th anniversary of the women's organization.

She said that the organizing committee of the Cuban delegation which will attend the conclave has been established and that preparation of information and documents is under way. The official of the World Peace Council in Cuba stated that the committee was organized at a meeting which was attended by members of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution, National Association of Small Farmers, Union of Young Communists and University Students.

In her statements to the press in Las Tunas Province, Clementina Serra explained that the main struggle of the Peace Council is to avoid the third world war and check the arms race. She denounced annual expenditures for nuclear weapons and said that lately the warlike attitude of the United States has become evident. She added that the United States is attempting to intensify the cold war against Cuba. She said that the aggressions against our country have been given a good response by the Cuban people and cited as example the militant people's march on 17 May and the decision to fight to preserve the revolution's gains.

She explained that in order to offset such reckless attitude of imperialism the Peace Council is conducting solidarity and scientific events, such as the one held in Hiroshima, Japan, which examined the consequences of the bomb dropped over that city.

CSO: 3010

CUBA

BRIEFS

CP CONGRESS DELEGATES--The two first Western army delegates to the Second Party Congress have been elected by direct vote. They are Col Emilio Herrera Boada and Lt Col Juan Samper Lopez. [FL220058 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUAN COMMANDER CABEZAS' STATEMENTS MOCKED

PA112238 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1135 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Mr Omar Cabezas was up until recently an illustrious unknown, one of the bunch. He is not known for any outstanding war deeds. He does not hold a relevant position in the Sandinist army and he does not carry much weight, other than for the fact of having two heads, at least by name.

The newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua has published a sensational harangue by this seven-headed monster, we suppose laughing compassionately. The harangue is one in which the haranguer minimizes and discredits the Honduran soldier and feels himself capable of overpowering him in a jiffy. But let us review the picturesque fable of Don Cabezas:

We are capable of defending ourselves from the Hondurans. Furthermore, we are not soldiers by virtue of academies. They forget that we--let us hope it never happens and these little Honduran soldiers never place us in such a position, because they do not know what war means--they forget that one day we grabbed 30 columns of our best mountain men, placed them at their border and in 72 hours would be erecting barricades in Tegucigalpa [sentence as heard]. As can easily be ascertained, there is no sense in the statement by the commander. But we cannot ask for much. We know that a crazy head cannot think well. He who has his head full of crickets can only chirp like crickets or gag out of timidity which is very proper when the measles begin to attack the head. Blockhead, birdbrain, skinnyhead or knucklehead, Omar Cabezas only shows that he is suffering from a terrible and acute paranoid complex, clearly evident in his egocentric and unilateral opinion and in the persecution mania which afflicts him.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

1979 FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIGURES--Mexico City, 13 Aug (EFE)--Transnational companies operating in Mexico sent \$1.095 billion abroad in 1979, the Bank of Mexico (Central Bank) reported here today. The bank said the money "exported" by the foreign corporations represented profits, royalties and other income. In the same year direct foreign investments in Mexico totaled \$1.030 billion. The bank also announced that in 1979 Mexico received \$9.7 million from abroad as payment of profits and royalties from Mexican foreign investments. [Text] [PA141252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0053 GMT 14 Aug 80]

OIL DELIVERIES TO CANADA--Mexico City, 16 Aug (AFP)--Pemex announced a tentative program for oil deliveries to Canada today. The program was created after a contract was signed yesterday between Pemex (a state-owned firm that exploits and distributes petroleum and its by-products in Mexico) and the entity called Petrocanada. The delivery of crude to Canada will be made as follows: 10,000 barrels per day in October, 30,000 barrels per day in November and 50,000 barrels per day in December. After that, the volume of the crude that Mexico will provide to Canada will remain stable. The signing of the official treaty is the result of agreements signed by President Jose Lopez Portillo during his recent visit to Canada and a letter of intention signed in April 1979. The contract was signed by John F. Berthold, manager of oil supply of Canada and Juan Aizpuru, Pemex foreign trade manager. [Text] [PA162300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 16 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

NEW MILITARY RANKS, PROMOTIONS, INSIGNIAS ANNOUNCED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jul 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] Pursuant to Decree No 249 of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, the minister of defense and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, orders that:

In view of their outstanding participation in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, their work after the triumph of the Sandinist People's Revolution, their involvement in the formation, organization and consolidation of the Sandinist People's Army, their discipline and self-sacrifice in carrying out their tasks, the following companeros are hereby promoted to the ranks of officers as specified in each case by direct orders:

To the Rank of Brigade Commander

Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Eden Pastora Gomez, Julio Ramos Arguello, Leopoldo Rivas Alfaro.

To the Rank of Commander

Alvaro Baltodano Cantarero, Carlos Brenes Sanchez, Roberto Calderon Meza, Javier Alonso Carrion McDonough, Omar Hallenslevens Acevedo, Oswaldo Lacayo Gabuardi, Richard Lugo Mautz, Javier Pichardo Ramirez, Francisco Rivera Quintero, Francisco Javier Ramirez Urbina, Antenor Rosales Bolanos, Hilario Sanchez Vasquez, Manuel Benito Salvatierra Rivera, Raul Venerio Granera.

To the Rank of Deputy Commander

Jose del Carmen Arauz Ruiz, Serafin Antonio Garcia Torrez, Emmett Lang Salmeron, Clauco Robelo Cheoninhg.

To the Rank of Captain

Jaime Humberto Agurcia Moncada, Alberto Jose Cornavaca Morales, Cesar Delgadillo, Alvaro Ferrey Pernudy, Hector Flores Toruno, Estanislao

García Díaz, Jose Daniel García Estrada, Francisco Gonzalez Roque, Alejandro Guevara Silva, Alvaro Jose Hernandez Cisne, Carlos Ernesto Juarez Gonzalez, Oscar Lanuza Salgado.

Juan Lorenzo Santana, Laureano Mairena Aragon, Domingo Martinez Orozco, Ramon Masis Henriquez, Roger Miranda, Augusto Montealegre Valle, Salvador Munoz Hernandez, Carlos Rojas Ubeda, Roberto Sanchez Ramirez, Jose Antonio San-Jinez Saenz de Viguera, Carlos Manuel Soza Fonseca, Cristobal Vanegas G.

To the Rank of First Lieutenant

Jose Angel Amador Meza, Filemon Aviles Alfaro, Julio Cesar Aviles Castillo, Orlando Benevides Castillo, Salvador Bravo, Aldo Javier Briones Alizaga, Juan Calero Aguilar, Francisco Ramon Calvo Reyes, Pedro Cantillano Maldonado, Ruben Chavarria Punes, Carlos Contreras Espinoza, Oscar Cortez Marin, Cristina Cuadra Lacayo, Sebastian Escobar, Luis Alberto Flores Picado.

Rodrigo Salomon Gonzalez Garcia, Santana Gonzalez Plata, Francisco Grillo Acevedo, Francisco Jose Gutierrez, Juan Lorenzo Hernandez Cisne, Cesar Oviedo Largaespada Prado, Tomas Ramon Maldonado, Silvio Molina Davila, Luisa Elena Molina Mayorga, William Montalvan Avendano, Alma Lubby Morales Alfaro, Salomon Moreno Cordero, Juan Manuel Navarrete, Alfonso Nunez Rodriguez.

Roberto Jose Ortiz Cuadra, Ricardo Salomon Pereira Vilchez, Francisco Leon Picado Martinez, Felix Daniel Pozo Hernandez, Modesto Enrique Rojas Berrios, Rigoberto Salgado Bucardo, Alfredo Sanchez Alegria, Ramon Prudencio Serrano Rodriguez, Julio Cesar Solarzano, Martha Turcios Arroliga, Mario Rene Vanegas Deleo, Armando Elmer Zapata Perez.

To the Rank of Lieutenant

Julio Cesar Aguilar Ochoa, Pedro Antonio Agurcia M., Alejandro Arce Castano, Enrique Arguello, Jorge Ramon Ernesto Soza, Olinto Antonio Baltodano Bermudez, Ramon Calderon Vindell, Jose Abraham Castillo, Antonio Castillo Gomez, Rodrigo Castillo Salaverry.

Bosco Centeno Arostegui, Fausto Centeno Espinoza, Moises Antonio Centeno Valdivia, Jose David Chavarria Rocha, Marlene Chavarria Ruiz, Juan Gregorio Colindres Moncada, Carlos Cuadra, Manuel Antonio Escobar Pereira, Nelson Ivan Escobar Pereira, Jose Antonio Estrada Chevez.

Santiago Ramon Fajardo Centeno, Felix Martin Ferrufino Gomez, Francisco Figueroa Haffner, Asbell Garcia Blandon, Samuel Antonio Granera Miranda, Ivan Guevara Silva, Miguel Guzman Bolanos, Absalon Hermida

Jimenez, Luis Herrera Santos, Jose Hermogenes Hernandez Gaitan, Edgard Lacayo, Wilford Irving Lopez.

Nestor Guillermo Lopez Fernandez, Martin Lorio Hernandez, Ricardo Francisco Martinez Bonilla, Pedro Leonel Martinez Mejia, Victor Mauricio Membreno Morales, Denis Membreno Rivas, Denis Ronaldo Moncada Colindres, Ramon Moncada Colindres, Alejandro Montenegro Moreno, Cesar Augusto Ramirez Estrada, Andres Avelino Rios Montenegro, Roger Rodriguez Cruz.

Juan Salgado Valle, Porfirio Salinas Sanchez, Guillermo Jose Sanchez, Adela Tapia Roa, Bolivar Tellez Castellon, Johnny Torres Aguilar, Mauricio Ramon Varela Medina, Marvin Yanson, Adolfo Jose Zepeda Martinez, Douglas Antonio Zuniga Salazar.

To the Rank of Second Lieutenant

Adrian Aguilera Reyes, Ligia Auxiliadora Aleman Lemus, Oscar Salvador Balladares Cardoza, Rosa Delina Barahona Castro, Viviano Javier Blandon Lopez, Victor Jorge Boitano Coleman, Ana Maria Briones Aleman, Jorge Horacio Cabrales Morales, Jose Daniel Castellon Mendez, William Castillo Valdivia, Juan Francisco Centeno Alvarado, Pedro Pablo Cortez, Marvin Flores.

Juan Fajardo Lopez, Marvin Flores Saballos, Lucia Esperanza Puentes R., Gustavo Adolfo Gadea Medinas, Manuel Gamez Montenegro, Nestor Gacia Blandon, Alfonso Javier Garcia Somarriba, Freddy Garcia Gutierrez, Rafael Osmín Gomez Rodriguez, Juan Jose Gonzalez Aguirre, Alvaro Gonzalez Cerrato, Ivan Gutierrez Tellez.

Francisco Antonio Enriquez Torrentes, Sergio Antonio Hernandez Chamorro, Pedro Hernandez, Francisco Javier Hidalgo Ruiz, German Jimenez Garcia, Javier Huete Fajardo, Jose Felix Juarros Morales, Sidney Lacayo Guerra, Mario Alfonso Latino Munoz, Eduardo Logo Aguirre, Martha Isabel Mairena Vasquez, Juan Alberto Martinez Gutierrez.

Mario Mayorga Marengo, Jose de la Cruz Mena Rostran, Rodolfo Meza Valdivia, Boanerges Munguia Sandoval, Raquel Navas Duarte, Jose Nicaragua Letino, Gilberto Paez Vargas, William Antonio Paz Ali, Pablo Emilio Perez Parrales, Roger Quant Zeledon, Jorge Ramirez Reyes, Luis Felipe Rayo Sequeira.

Jaime Antonio Rivera, Jose Maria Sanchez Santana, Marlon Jose Sequeira Sevilla, Julio Cesar Sevilla Boza, Reynaldo Antonio Trana Vega, Mario Torres Rueda, Jose Ramon Vega Rodriguez, Maximo Zeledon Zeledon, Edgard Enrique Zepeda Foneca.

Congratulations to the companeros who were promoted, on behalf of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, the National Directorate of the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front), all of the commanders, officers, soldiers and civilian workers of the Sandinist People's Army, and on my own behalf, with the certainty that this recognition will help you to continue fulfilling the tasks that you have been assigned, with the modesty, simplicity and honor of a revolutionary combatant in the Sandinist Armed Forces, which are fighting for their people and will continue to do so to the very end in order to definitively consolidate the Sandinist People's Revolution.

Issued in the Defense Ministry on 15 July 1980, the "Year of Literacy"

New Ranks Consolidate Our Army

In recognition of the merits of the Sandinist combatants who became tough amid the din of battle while brandishing their rifles of liberation, the high command of our Sandinist People's Army has decided to grant promotions to the most distinguished members of our vanguard, today 15 July, to commemorate the fall of Commander Julio Buitrago and those who perished in the former Santo Domingo district.

Roberto Calderon Meza, the commander of the personnel and cadres section of the Sandinist People's Army, told BARRICADA this morning that the establishment of military ranks in the army is based mainly on every organization's traditional need to create a regular army.

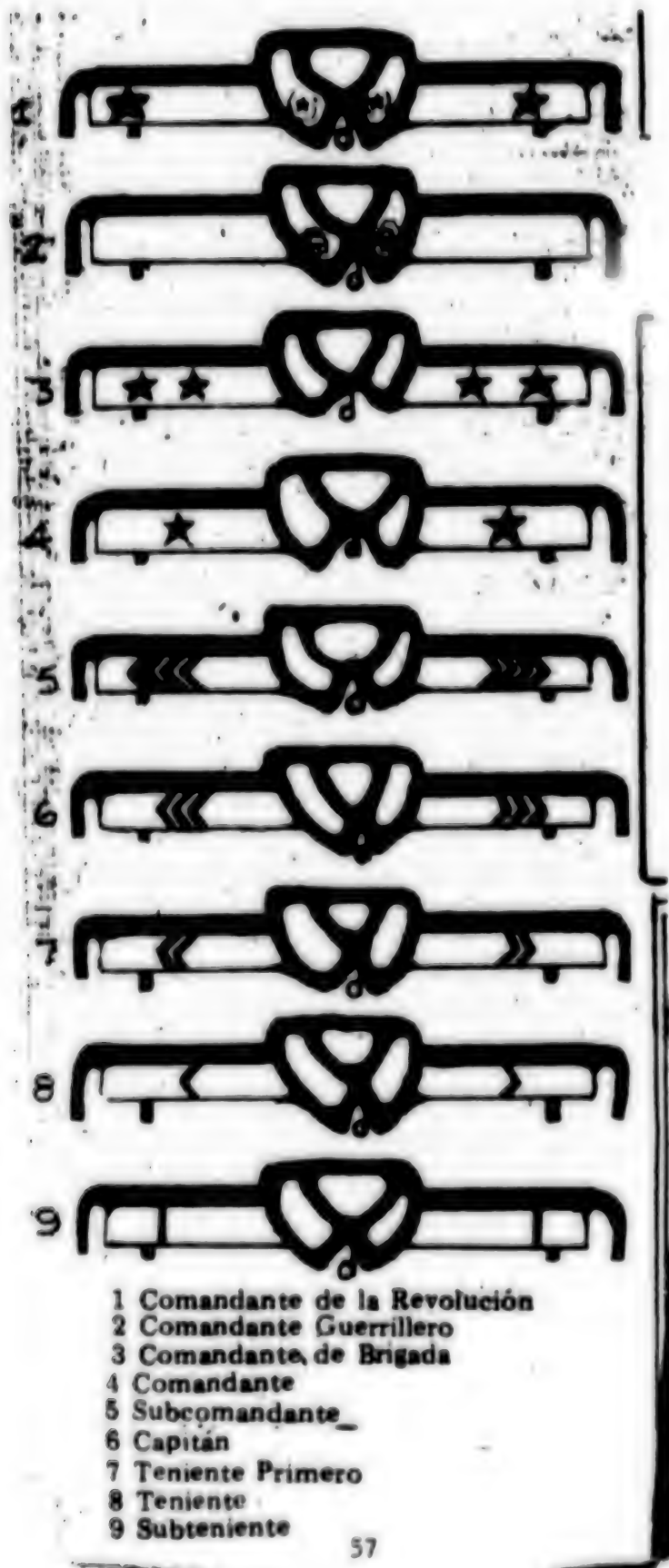
The Process

Choosing the military personnel who are to receive the promotions within the ranks of the Sandinist People's Army was a complicated process that called for an in-depth analysis among regions and military units.

Committees were set up, and the proposed promotions were made on the basis of the regional and unit commanders' knowledge of officer-level personnel, as well as verified autobiographical information.

The promotions include 12 new guerrilla commanders: Oswaldo Lacayo, Richard Lugo, Raul Venerio, Lenin Cerna, Manuel Rivas, Juan Jose Ubeda, Ramon Cabrales, Alonso Porras, Cristian Pichardo, Lumberto Campbell, Manuel Calderon and Omar Hallesleven.

Ranks in the Sandinist People's Army



Key:

1. Commander of the revolution
2. Guerrilla commander
3. Brigade commander
4. Commander
5. Deputy commander
6. Captain
7. First lieutenant
8. Lieutenant
9. Second lieutenant

8743

CSO: 3010

TELLEZ DISCUSSES REVOLUTION, WORKERS, APP

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13, 14 Jul 80

["Summary" of speech by Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, political secretary of the Departmental Guidance Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in Managua, on the occasion of the Commitment Assembly of employees of the People's Industrial Corporation (COIP) on 5 July at the Fernando Gordillo Auditorium of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN)]

[13 Jul 80, pp 3, 5]

[Text] Within the Area of the People's Property (APP) there are two groups participating in the productive unit: workers and management. The workers have a clear idea of their class interests and of the role of the Revolution, without restrictive ties that prevent them from undertaking revolutionary economic, political and social changes. On the other hand, we have a management corps that has been taught by the system to seek--and this is natural--personal advancement, a higher standard of living, and promotion to positions of authority in business. This group also aspires to rise up along the social scale that was established; there is the possibility that a business manager may become a small, medium or even large-scale entrepreneur. That was the general idea before, and perhaps an accountant could eventually become the manager of a business, and maybe that way he could improve his personal situation, often at the expense of what he was. In the Somoza society's administrative criteria, there were no moral values based on the functions of technicians within an enterprise. By this I do not mean that the technicians had no moral values, but that the society and the system lacked moral values. If the manager had to juggle the books to avoid paying taxes, he was afraid to make accusations. If the manager, the accountant or any secretary realized that taxes were being evaded, that bribes were being paid to government officials, they had to keep quiet. If they also became aware that the government was being swindled, or the people were being cheated with the company's product, they also had to remain silent because of the highly touted excuse of industrial secrets or the constantly proclaimed justification of industrial and professional ethics. That was what was taught in the universities; that was what was taught in the institutes.

Technicians Also Joined Revolution

That daily instruction in labor practices in the enterprises owned by the Somoza system (private property) which placed technicians, managers and mid-level technicians in an intermediate situation from a material point of view, placed them, from an ideological point of view, in a position of servitude to one class, at the service of a sector of Somozist exploiters, of the allies of Somozism who exploited the workers. There was no political or economic-social determination of their position vis-a-vis this problem.

The Revolution aroused that awareness among the masses of Nicaragua, not just among workers, laborers and peasants. It also raised the consciousnesses of technical and management employees, who decided in one way or another to participate, collaborate and contribute to the Revolution. They knew that this was a People's Revolution, an anti-imperialist crusade; that it was a revolution for the workers, whose purpose was to curb economic and social dependence on imperialism.

Those managers, mid-level technicians and employees of the enterprises which then became the property of the people, had no reason to understand, nor could they understand easily how the production relationships in the country were changing along with the economic transformation of society. Now a year has gone by since those changes.

It has been a difficult year, one of struggles and problems. During this year we have already come up with the first economic plan in this country, trying to organize a production system that used to be oriented toward exportation. It was a disorganized production, without controls, without direction. It was oriented toward consumerism, not toward the needs of the people. Then a plan was drawn up to try to define where that production should be directed, and you are now participating in a fundamental part of that plan.

More Difficult To Be Revolutionary Technician

You have had experiences, both positive and negative, experiences in which you have found yourselves up against the wall with respect to the workers. In these situations you have often taken on paternalistic attitudes, without knowing--often--that they were paternalistic, believing--often--that that was the proper attitude. There have been moments when you have believed or felt that you did not fit into any situation, that you did not belong with the workers, with the union, with the Front, with anyone.

Just what are the relationships of production in an enterprise? What does the ownership of the means of production have to do with these relationships? What is the difference between the relationships of production in an enterprise owned by the people and those of a privately owned enterprise? The difference is that you are also among the owners of that property, that the workers are among the owners of that property, that what you manage is also

yours, that what you manage is also oriented toward you, that what you manage is also the property of the workers of this country. The workers are laboring on their own property, in their own production, which is aimed at alleviating the economic problems of the great oppressed masses of our country. . . and that leads to another difference. You are probably no longer faced with the possibility of climbing up the fictitious social ladder of the Somoza system. But I submit to you that it is more difficult to climb the social ladder of the Revolution; it is more difficult to become, to be, to act as a revolutionary in your enterprise, in the workers' enterprises, in the people's enterprises.

From Exploitation to Worker Participation

But once again the question arises. How are the relationships of production? They can no longer be the same as before, relationships in which the manager administered and gave orders, and the director had total control over the enterprise, carrying out the directives of the enterprise's Board of Directors, of the owners of the enterprise. Meanwhile, the worker bore the yoke on his back. The workers produced and produced and continued being exploited, and still they produced. They continued to be exploited without any improvement in their living conditions or their working conditions, without any knowledge about the other areas or sections of the business, without knowing what their production was being used for, why they were producing what they did, for whom they were producing it, without the ability to purchase what they produced, without knowing what happened to the surplus goods that they produced.

The Revolution maintains that the workers, the laborers, should actively participate in the government's management of the economy, from the highest to the lowest levels, from the productive units to the central planning of the economy. But their participation should be organized and orderly, a planned participation. That is one achievement of the Revolution; that is part of the revolutionary transformation of the relationships of production.

When people mention the comanagement of enterprises in terms of the unit of production, they ask how the workers are going to participate. We all agree that the workers should participate because that is the essence of increasing production, the essence of economic construction, of economic planning, of the new society. But how should they participate? At what levels of the enterprises should they participate?

Worker Participation From Top to Bottom

There are often cases in which workers cooperate with the chief of personnel; sometimes they are involved in the executive decisions made by management; at times they form Production Councils; sometimes they form Production Committees or Personnel Committees; sometimes they also establish committees to accept or reject personnel, to allow people through the door, to raise wages or keep them the same. But no one seems to believe workers should

play a fundamental role in the direction of the enterprise. That is what must be learned by management, not just in terms of the carpentry shop of the business, where often many executive decisions must be awaited in order to proceed with production, and where the workers will waste part of their time discussing carpentry and not learning how to run the business, not learning to analyze and evaluate the management of the enterprise.

Technicians Not To Be Replaced; Goal Is To Meet Country's Needs

Why does the Revolution need for the workers to learn how to run enterprises? Does this mean that you are going to be abandoned when the workers learn how to manage businesses? Does it mean that when you teach the workers how to run a business you will end up being replaced by the workers who become production managers, while you are left without jobs? Are you going to have to look for something to do, or will there be a surfeit of technicians in this country? That would mean economic stagnation for the Revolution.

You are just the beginning of an industrial sector that must take shape because it is a fundamental link in the economic transformation of this society; because the Revolution also means technification and industrialization; because it also means raising the quality of production throughout our country. So you are not going to be replaced when you teach the workers to manage businesses. This is not a maneuver by the government and the revolutionary leadership to pay you less afterwards, or to replace you as directors or technicians of production.

This is necessary for the development of production, and you are faced here with a vital task. You can do one of two things: either make the process valid by cooperating, helping and making an effort to ensure that the workers also become production managers in their enterprises, or become obstacles to that goal.

If you become obstacles, you will run up against permanent contradictions that will be exploited in the enterprises, which would be a detriment to productivity in businesses and in entire complexes. That surely would put you between Scylla and Charybdis, and would ruin you as well as the workers.

[14 Jul 80, p 3]

[Text] The Revolutionary Official's Commitment

Here is the commitment you take on today when you say you are going to be officials of the Revolution. The Revolution demands that these relationships be changed, that the manager cease being the boss' foreman, that the manager no longer serve as the boss' slave-driver, because there is no boss anymore.

If we are the target of problems, if we lack the short-term prospect of wage hikes, how are we going to arouse our enthusiasm for managing, directing and reactivating these businesses? Here we come to another problem. To the person who asks about incentives answered by further incentives, I ask:

What are these incentives? The Revolution is not a romantic project, an idealistic endeavor; it is a project that is being made a reality both materially and politically, as well as socially. The incentives will be directly related to the Economic Reactivation, because one thing is clear, and we cannot lie here. It is more difficult for the Revolution to offer economic incentives to technicians and bureaucratic workers and administrators, than to the workers directly involved in production. This is because working conditions and wages have been objectively different.

What Is the Technicians' Class Position?

Here is another commitment: You made the political decision to work for the triumph of the Revolution. What class position will you adopt now? Which class are you going to strengthen, to consolidate? Which class are you going to serve? Which property are you going to serve? Which system are you going to promote, or try to promote? Which strategic plan are you going to undertake? You obviously are not laborers. You are a sector that has been bombarded by propaganda, by the Somozist ideology, not to push you toward the exploited classes, but to bring you closer to the owners of the means of production. The exploiting classes did not bombard you with propaganda so that you would serve the people, the humble, impoverished workers; but so that you would serve the rich sectors, and so that you would tend to join the ranks of those rich sectors.

What, then, is the social position that you are going to take? What is your class position?

We Want Well-being, But for All the People

The Revolution is not asking you to abandon the idea of material well-being, because material well-being is the idea of the Revolution; but not just for one or two sectors, rather for the entire nation. The Revolution is asking you to take one foot out of the other side--if it is still there--and place it on this side. Because your interests are also there: technology to serve the masses, not technology to serve a minority; technology for the material well-being of the masses, not technology for the personal enrichment of individuals of one class; knowledge and learning not to serve a wealthy minority, but to serve the impoverished majority, mistreated for 45 years, starved for 45 years.

Technology To Serve the People

We do not want scientists who invent things that can only be consumed by those who have large amounts of money; technicians who perfect devices or new ways of organizing production to serve a minority. We want scientists, administrative technicians whose work and intellectual production will serve the needs of the great majority of our population. The goal is no longer to produce things the masses cannot consume, but to produce what the masses need for basic subsistence, to live in dignity and become human beings when it comes to material and spiritual life.

We're Not Offering Stock in Businesses, But in the Revolution

We must develop the machinery and workings of production, ways of organization production and improving productive and organizational techniques in order to meet those needs, to progress in the development of the economic transformation of our country, to economically consolidate our country, to achieve Reactivation and make our economy take off. These are the incentives our Revolution offers; while it does not offer stocks in enterprises, it does offer stock in the Revolution, stock in development, human progress. We are offering stock in your own transformation. And as men, the Revolution is offering you stock in the search for the real meaning of life, which is to serve the majority. We offer stock in a new industrial or technical professional ethic, which is not based on the defense of minority interests, but on the position you assume with respect to the fundamental interests of the Revolution. These are the incentives the Revolution offers; that is the life the Revolution offers.

Revolutionary Incentives: Become Owners of National Sovereignty

To become owners also of the Area of the People's Property, owners of natural resources, owners of our country's sovereignty, owner-protagonists, subjects-heroes of the revolutionary transformation of our country. These are the incentives offered in exchange for the difficult tasks that are being placed before you, in exchange for the complex work, in exchange for the transformations that must take place internally in order to progress along with the Revolution. Because the Revolution makes constant demands for all these daily changes inside each of us.

This means internal transformation, with new values, the values of the Sandinist mystique, which are not ethereal, celestial or utopian. That is not beyond our reach. We must achieve personal advancement as a function of the advancement of society.

Sandinist Mystique

Sandinist values demand that we be the best workers, the most efficient workers, that we make an effort to do exemplary work in our conduct with other workers and in the Revolution. We must serve as examples in the defense of the Revolution, in the Economic Reactivation, in productive efficiency, in our personal lives with respect to the tasks of the Revolution. We must be exemplary in all these areas. That is the basis of the Sandinist mystique, which is found in that position which you feel has required constant redefinition. To the extent that a series of situations has resulted in increasing intensity, redefinition is necessary if one is to continue onward, if one trips, if one is bound by different interests, or if one simply moves forward.

Our ideological weapon is the values we inherited from Sandino and Fonseca, from those who died for what you are committing yourselves to here, a serious commitment, not just on paper; a commitment to a daily effort alongside those who years ago sat in these same chairs, in this same auditorium.

In this hall, in the seats where you are right now, were the leaders of this Revolution, who have since died. Here was heard the echo of Chico Meza, president of the University Center of the Autonomous National University of Nicaragua (CUUN); also here was Miguel Bonilla, promoting the student movement; here was Crescencio Morales, also promoting the student movement, carrying out the clandestine work that our organization required. On this very platform spoke Carlos Arroyo; and in these chairs sat hundreds and hundreds of people who have fallen in the name of liberation. That is also a commitment, to the men and women who left these chairs where you are sitting to go into combat, the underground struggle, the brutal effort involved in being a mountain guerrilla. These people abandoned their chances of becoming successful professionals, and disappeared almost in silence. Many of them, when they reappeared, were cadavers. This is also a commitment, which also makes demands, as Comrade Leal said, which also obligates us!

Our Commitment to Those Who Died in the Struggle

Enough blood has been shed, enough lives have been lost: 50,000 casualties, which means 50,000 lives. If you estimate the average life span of each person, you will realize that our country, our Revolution, lost centuries and centuries of efforts by those 50,000 dead. We are not just behind by those 45 years, as Comrade Leal said, but we have lost in every area where each of our fallen heroes could have been working for this Revolution. We buried those years so that our country could live, and we the survivors must make up for them.

I think that is the commitment you have, that we all have, because we must also make daily commitments. To be a revolutionary is not to have a coin or a checkbook which we can put in our pockets and write checks every now and then. It is a condition, an attitude toward life which must be renewed every day, which must be transformed every day, which must be taken on anew every day because every day we are faced with obstacles which on a small, medium or large scale are going to challenge our attitude toward life. We must respond to this as revolutionaries.

You wrote the commitments which were read by our comrade. You must now take them on in an organized, decisive fashion, with a firmness that will ensure that they do not remain merely on paper. Commit yourselves to doing what you can, what you should do. Fulfill these commitments, and you will also be fulfilling your own transformation as human beings, along with the transformation demanded of you by the Revolution as elements of production, with the transformation which your children will also demand of you. That is, more or less, what we feel about the commitments and the tasks you have set forth, about your role.

"Don't Be Confused by Siren Songs"

One last thing: Don't be confused by siren songs, by mirages which appear before you, because behind the mirages are vast arid deserts, without life, without perspective, without color. Don't be attracted by the siren songs, because sirens live deep in the sea, and man cannot live under water, but on the surface of earth.

Free Fatherland or Death!

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

HEALTH MINISTER REPORTS ON FIRST YEAR MINISTRY RESULTS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Speech by the minister of health, Dr Cesar Amador K., on the "Heroes and Martyrs" First National Health Day; date and place not given]

[Text] One year ago, as the people of Nicaragua were struggling heroically to attain their total liberation, the National Reconstruction Government Junta and the Directorate of the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front) proposed the creation of the SNUS (Single National Health Care System).

With its clear social awareness, our government opted for the SNUS as the only way to provide a real and permanent solution to the serious health care problem that we inherited from the dictatorship.

Aware that the great majority of the Nicaraguan people did not have access to any permanent form of health care and that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with traditional care in Nicaragua, including the type of social security that we inherited, our leaders realized that only through a national health care system could we make available to individuals, families and the community the means needed to enhance the living conditions of the entire population, in accordance with our limited resources and at a cost that the country could afford at each and every one of the stages in its development, in a spirit of self-reliance and self-determination.

Only through a national health care system will we be able to avoid lapsing into economic dependence, which would be the case if we tried to improve our people's health care conditions on the basis of the kind of social security that we have in Nicaragua. Because this kind of social security is expensive, unjust and dangerous to the future of our revolutionary process, it must be totally divorced from all health care activities and not extended in the form of comprehensive social security.

Health Care Is a Right of the People and a Challenge to the Revolution

The attempt to improve our people's health in parallel fashion with disability, old age and death insurance and other social benefits, is inappropriate and unjust, inasmuch as health is a top priority and can be achieved through promotion, prevention, medical care and rehabilitation services, with other social benefits put off until later.

The entire nation has won the right to health care and at the same time has a duty to take part in an organized fashion in all of the activities that will enable us to end the serious disparity in the public's state of health and that will gradually lead to a level of physical, mental and spiritual well-being that will enable all Nicaraguans to lead socially and economically productive lives.

The Revolutionary Government recognizes that health care is a basic human right and that achieving the highest level of health for all is one of the most important social objectives of the revolution, and its achievement requires the involvement of many other of the state's economic and social sectors.

The decision to create the SNUS was a wise one, just as it was wise to found the FSLN in 1961. The revolution's goal in health care is clear-cut, just as the founders of the FSLN had the clear-cut goal of liberating our entire nation.

Yesterday as today, we had to erect the structure, improve it and strengthen it as we went along, charting the necessary strategies for success through a slow, painful process fraught with shortcomings, obstacles and sacrifices on the part of each and every one of us who believe in our revolution and one of its programs, the Single National Health Care System.

With the unswerving determination of all, we will some day achieve the miracle that looks impossible today: providing health care to all Nicaraguans. Yesterday, it also seemed impossible that the people of Nicaragua, led by their vanguard, would do away with the Somoza dictatorship and the powerful military machine that kept it in power. I am firmly convinced that as far as our people's health is concerned, some day the dawn will cease to be just a dream.

Health Care Accomplishments

The accomplishments that our revolutionary process has made in the field of health care are so great that even though we know that we must surpass them, they confirm our faith in the National Health Care System and give us strength to forge ahead, certain of achieving ultimate victory in the battle against the diseases that are holding back our people's social and economic development. It does not matter whether we make mistakes and fall in the end, others will follow us.

One of the revolution's main accomplishments in the field of health care has been the design and gradual improvement of the structure of the new Health Ministry to guarantee the right of all our people to health care. The structure is based on centralized rule-making and decentralized implementation. A single state agency is responsible for all health care activities, so that there is perfect integration between preventive and curative services, between community and hospital services, between occupational medicine services and clinical services and between group care and personal care.

Such integration also requires a single administration, careful planning and the active involvement of the organized community at all levels and in all areas of health care (central, regional).

Our priorities are the most vulnerable individuals: mothers, children and workers in the country and the city. We emphasize preventive medicine and comprehensive care in the countryside and the city.

Health Care in the Countryside

An emergency health care program for the countryside was initiated as part of the health care sector's contribution to Nicaragua's economic reactivation. A new, nationwide antimalaria program was started, with instruction given to literacy brigade members, who for 5 months will furnish curative treatment to all persons who contract the fever.

At the same time, traditional methods of combating malaria will be continued. Eighty-five new physicians in obligatory social service were transferred to production centers in the countryside, and 141 health care brigades were set up with university students, who are now providing care to literacy brigade members and peasant farmers.

After the victory of 19 July we found just 25 dental units for the entire country. Today we have 76, including 25 mobile units that serve rural areas.

Tetanus vaccinations have been given to 80,000 rural and city workers, especially the 14,000 who are part of the coffee plantation overhaul program (CONARCA). More than 10,000 latrines have been installed, and through mobile brigades, new posts, health care centers and hospitals in remodeled houses, preventive and curative medical care coverage is being gradually extended to rural areas. Comprehensive care for children, mothers and adults is under way in Nicaragua.

Visits, Vaccinations

In the Department of Managua alone, with a population of 816,700, there were 1,125,056 medical visits from July 1979 to March 1980; 271,567 involved comprehensive care for children, 830,454 for adults and

23,053 for mothers. There were 14,323 surgical operations; 14,548 births, 52 percent of which took place in institutions; 852,247 laboratory examinations; 83,785 X-ray studies, and 3,000,970 prescriptions were issued.

Statistics show that during the October-December 1979 and January-March 1980 quarters there were 508 and 593 medical visits, respectively, per 1,000 inhabitants in the Managua region. We have thus surpassed the standard of the 10-Year Plan of the Americas for 1980, which is 300 medical visits per 1,000 inhabitants.

We have 125 oral rehydration units at work nationwide to treat and prevent dehydration among children, which is caused by diarrhea, the main cause of infant mortality, which was 120 to 200 per 1,000 before the triumph.

Throughout the country, 1,085,292 doses of vaccines have been administered against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and tuberculosis. The public has been effectively protected against rabies through immunization and the elimination of 30,107 stray dogs.

There were 15,249 consultations as part of our mental health program in the first quarter of 1980, whereas there were only 4,225 in all of 1978.

The following are the nationwide figures for services rendered from July 1979 to June 1980:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Medical visits | 2,405,905 |
| Dental visits | 267,673 |
| Hospital discharges | 147,010 |
| Surgical operations | 46,237 |
| Institutional births | 39,601 |
| X-rays | 225,459 |
| Laboratory examinations | 2,053,395 |
| Prescriptions issued | 7,913,988 |
| Medicines | 168,000,000 cordobas |

Training of Technicians

In November 1979, the Health Ministry began training hospital aids in departmental capitals and at the Luis Felipe Moncada Educational Unit in Managua, where clinical laboratory, dietary, medical examination and X-ray aides and health care workers were also trained. In all, 140 nurses and 773 health care aides and technicians have received training. The first entrance quota for medicine was increased from 130 to 500.

In general, comprehensive medical care has improved considerably, and we hope that it will continue to improve as our human resources and our medical facilities and teams become regularized.

Hospitals

Construction has begun on six hospitals in less than a year:

The Children's Hospital in Managua, which will be completed and will begin serving the public during the last quarter of 1980; the Matagalpa Hospital with 255 beds; the Rivas Hospital with 206 beds; the Masaya Hospital with 130 beds; the Bluefields Hospital with 130 beds and the Esteli Hospital with 150 beds. We should mention that the Rivas and Children's hospitals are being built with a 64.2 million cordoba donation from the Swedish Government and that the Esteli Hospital is being built with another donation, 60 million cordobas, from the Government of the FRG. These grants clearly indicate the international trust that our revolutionary process and its leaders enjoy.

In addition, 22 health care posts have been built in rural areas, and more than 70 houses have been remodeled as health care posts and centers with the help of the community. Today there are hospitals in regions such as Jalapa, Wiwili, Pueblo Nuevo, Waslala, Puerto Esperanza and Bilwaskarma, whose underprivileged inhabitants never had any kind of medical care. Almost all municipalities have a permanent doctor, and care is being provided to residents of communities and rural areas in accordance with our manpower and materials.

Mass Organizations

The new Nicaragua is emerging from the rubble of a destroyed country. Traditional medicine with little nationwide coverage is giving way to community preventive-curative medicine, which with the help of mass organizations will enable us to achieve our goal of providing health care to all Nicaraguans in the not too distant future.

With their revolutionary devotion despite the indiscriminate and unjust criticisms that have been leveled at them, the organized people and all health care workers have been the architects of these great accomplishments in the field of health care. To all doctors, nurses, aides and all of the other personnel in hospitals, health care posts and centers, our recognition and eternal gratitude. Our country will reward you.

Health Care and Economic Recovery

Our admiration and brotherly affection go to the 428 internationalist comrades, including medics and paramedics, from 21 sister nations.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that it is essential to integrate our economic and social sectors in order to rebuild Nicaragua. By improving the physical, mental and spiritual conditions of our work force, the health care sector is making a positive contribution to economic recovery, and the economic sector must realize that the health care sector must be bolstered to achieve Nicaragua's complete liberation.

Each and every one of the state agencies, as well as mass organizations and the people in general, must join efforts and give the Health Ministry the support that it needs to successfully continue the long and difficult struggle to provide health care to all Nicaraguans.

Just as this is the Year of Literacy, next year must be the Year of Health, as a just response to the growing demands of our people, who expect that the revolution will totally free them of disease.

By following in the footsteps of our heroes and martyrs, outstanding among whom is our dear and admired friend, Dr Enrique Lacayo Farfan, we will achieve our goal. We health care workers will do our job. The Sandinist Revolution means health. Thank you very much.

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

DEPUTY CULTURAL MINISTER ON CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4, 5, 6 Jul 80

[Interview with the deputy minister of culture, Daisy Zamora, by Rosario Murillo; date and place not given]

[4 Jul 80, p 2]

[Text] The struggle for culture is a struggle between two different approaches, the bourgeois approach and the revolutionary approach, between artistic expression as a method of domination and artistic expression as a tool for liberation.

The struggle for culture is also manifested in the constant, daily efforts to break the barriers aimed at narrowing the framework of artistic expression, at limiting it to artistic, literary expression, without the realization that culture is, in fact, a synthesis of all human activity, of work in general. It is a struggle to make it clear that culture is also ideology and that therefore our culture, our procedures, our norms, are all in a process of change. Grasping the true dimension of cultural activity is an obligation for us all because we are all involved in this activity. The Ministry of Culture emerged after the triumph of the revolution, laying the groundwork for cultural work in its new dimension. Logically, difficulties and snags have arisen. It has been an extraordinary learning process, a great effort exerted despite the logical misunderstandings at a time when everything is changing, when the revolution is promoting specific tasks that might seem more important. For that very reason, it has been a challenge. And it is about this work, the way that it has developed, the shortcomings, the gains,

this new assessment of ourselves as a people, as "doers," not just "receivers," that Daisy Zamora, the head of the Deputy Ministry, speaks to us today, 11½ months after our victory.

[Question] Why did the Sandinist People's Revolution bring up the need to create a Ministry of Culture as soon as the National Reconstruction Government was established?

[Answer] Previous values were jumbled with the triumph of the revolution. There was a change in the country's economic and political structures. There used to be a culture (if we could call it that) of domination that came ahead of, that was in opposition to the people's culture. It was a class culture with clear-cut classist overtones. It was logical to expect that the revolution would seek to further changes in the superstructure, in everything comprising the ideological apparatus. This was the basic reason for the establishment of our ministry.

[Question] We know that there are some terms that the masses do not understand, such as "superstructure," "ideological apparatus." What does all this mean?

[Answer] It is very simple. In the past we had values that were not our own, imported values, imported practices that were supposed to be the model of how we should dress, dance, speak, what things we were supposed to like, how to behave, how to get acquainted. All of this is what I call the ideological apparatus, which was imposed on everyone as a model to be followed. Patterns of culture, patterns of behavior at all levels.

[Question] How does the ministry propose to transform this entire superstructure? Will that be its main function?

[Answer] We propose to achieve this goal, which is indeed of prime importance, through a cultural policy with clear-cut aims. First of all, we will try to neutralize the negative influences that we inherited from the past, the customs the habits that are part of the ideological burden from the past. Once these influences have been neutralized, we propose to develop the values of the Sandinist Revolution, to promote the new sentiments, the new ideas that reflect the policy of the revolution in general. To be even more specific, the ministry has proposed several programs that will enable us to fulfill that objective.

[Question] Do you think it is possible to neutralize all of our burdensome ideological past even though we are still, in fact, in an environment that permits the flood of "negative" messages that

offset the work that the ministry is trying to further? I am talking about advertising, the messages themselves that thousands of people hear every day on mass media programs...

[Answer] We are aware of that. In order for the ministry to really be the vehicle for the ideological transformation of the revolution, it must be given the appropriate means to fulfill its function. I think that the ministry is not yet performing that function at a mass level because of the transition that we are in, because we are beginning by consolidating the economic and political transformations. We feel that the first steps are being taken in that direction through a number of programs that are being developed, but obviously part of the ideological burden that we shoulder is the widespread notion about culture, a notion that has to be changed.

[Question] What is that notion?

[Answer] That the ministry is in charge only of artistic, recreational activities, artistic activities being an expression of culture. The bourgeois concept of culture is that of the girl who studies piano or ballet to be more charming, to have more graces. This is just an example, but this is basically the concept that still prevails. This has hampered the ministry's work quite a bit because we have to begin by working even with the companeros who are our colleagues at the state level and, of course, with the mass media.

[Question] Do you mean to say that people do not understand why the ministry exists and what its purpose is?

[Answer] They still do not understand fully. It is a real problem. On the one hand, we have to be self-critical. We have failed to launch a publicity offensive, let's call it that, regarding what the ministry is doing. But the fact is that we got into a vicious circle there. The publicity offensive is not happening because the mass media are not willing either to respect our orientations or to disseminate the new values that the ministry is promoting. Our activities are always seen as secondary. They are covered only "when there is time."

[Question] Based on all this, then, what are the "cultural activities" in Nicaragua today? What do they mean?

[Answer] Let's say that they are everything aimed at achieving the new values that we are trying to promote in this historic undertaking, revolutionary values. The ministry sees "cultural activities" in accordance with a different approach to culture. The revolutionary approach views culture as a whole, as an ongoing process of grasping reality, of availing oneself of that reality to transform it.

[Question] We might say then that culture is also the outcome of all human efforts, isn't that so?

[Answer] Yes, that is the correct concept of what culture is, and we understand human efforts to mean everything that man does.

[Question] This would then lead us to state that all, absolutely all men have culture and to contrast this assertion with what people generally say when they categorize only persons with a certain level of education as cultured, while calling peasant farmers uncultured, for example...

[Answer] That's right. But on the other hand we also have to see the ideological aspect, because what I said previously about culture being all of man's activities also implied that those activities should help to transform reality, and that's where we have two differing approaches. Revolutionary culture and elitist culture.

Cultural activity is an ideological activity. We will achieve an in-depth restructuring of the nature, functions and goals of culture. Cultural activity in the revolution should aim systematically at changing the ideology of the oppressor class into a manifestation of the ideology of the working class. The ministry is now working on the organizational restructuring of the theater, movies, libraries and publishing, on restructuring existing museums and building new ones. Laws are being promulgated for the legal defense of art, for the defense and protection of popular artists, for the protection of monuments and historical sites. We are promoting the development of handicrafts and the fine arts, as well as scientific research and analyses regarding our objective realities in order to achieve a more suitable planning of cultural work. Sports are being given a new direction through the Volunteer Sports Committees. In other words, cultural activity can be defined as an ongoing process of growth, education and self-education of the masses.

[Question] In his speech to the First Assembly of Cultural Workers, companero Sergio Ramirez defined culture as "a historic undertaking that had failed until 19 July." Could you go into more detail about the kind of cultural, artistic expressions that existed in Nicaragua before 19 July?

[Answer] There really were no cultural, artistic manifestations as we understand them. There were groups of intellectuals or artists who survived amid obscurantism because of their artistic worth. But they did not succeed, I think, in having a true social dimension to their art. Even if a person cannot understand the artistic worth of a work, he should always ask himself whether that work is a revolutionary expression or a backward, colonialist expression of

culture. I think that there were different trends. I think that the younger poets and artists had already entered another dimension.

[Question] So we can speak, then, of a cultural expression that in fact helped to hamper the process of change, with some exceptions of course...

[Answer] Yes. I think that there are differing trends. We are not going to deny, for example, the importance of the Vanguard Movement in Nicaragua, a movement that, nonetheless, had a fascist approach. And Joaquin Pasos, Pablo Antonio and Jose Coronel were part of it. But that does not take anything away from their having written really important works, as poets. That kind of cultural expression did, in fact, help to hamper the process, because if at that time the movement had really been knowledgeable about the most progressive, most advanced currents throughout the world, it would have had more influence, it would have been a tool of change. But I think that in recent years there were artistic expressions that helped to accelerate the process, especially songs. The flowering of testimonial songs in Nicaragua was a major development that helped the process of change along. And I think that there were young poets who after overcoming what Commander Arce pointed out in his speech...

[Question] The "culture of the Tortuga Morada"?

[Answer] Yes. I think that after that generation they were already headed in a different direction. Leonel Rugama, for example. Ernesto Cardenal even. Although he cannot be identified as part of a generation, he did show the way with his poetry.

[Question] You yourself keep mentioning the previous culture as a tool of domination, but you also point to its esthetic worth. How do you explain the apparent contradiction between culture as an instrument of domination and culture as an accomplishment?

[Answer] The contradiction that you are talking about is just apparent, because I think that the orientations of the works could have been incorrect while the works themselves still had esthetic worth. I cited the case of the Vanguard Movement. And then Mejia Sanchez, Carlos Martinez. I think that we have to put artists in their historical context, in the era in which they wrote their works and we have to analyze them quite critically and see which works are going to survive, which are really valuable for what we are currently experiencing.

[Question] We then necessarily would have to conclude that there are universal standards for judging the esthetic side...

[Answer] Of course. We do not deny that there are universal guidelines for assessing the aesthetic side. A renowned philosopher even said once that giving the people anything less than perfect is a crime. So then, if there are standards of perfection, they have to be universal.

[5 Jul 80, p 2]

[Text] [Question] And what did you mean when you said that writers or artists did not give their works the proper social dimension?

[Answer] That it really was an elitist culture. Because not until we succeed in democratizing culture, until we manage to make it accessible to the masses, will we be able to say that a grass roots culture has arisen as the true expression of the life, the labor, the suffering, all aspects of the people, who are an inexhaustible resource.

[Question] And how does the ministry propose to transform this cultural situation?

[Answer] The programs are geared toward that objective. In this regard, we have described the Popular Centers of Culture Program as the most important right now. This is because through these programs we are going to provide cultural activities at the level of the "amateurs," in local neighborhoods, among the people, and it is here that the great artists will emerge and will subsequently achieve higher levels of perfection. These centers are basically what we call "popular art workshops" where various artistic activities are staged: dance, music, fine arts, poetry, cooking, sewing, all of the traditional things because another basic side of the ministry's work is to salvage the traditions of the various regions of our country, salvaging our traditions to consolidate our own identity. I could mention to you, for example, a sewing class in a Popular Culture Center in Granada and I would tell you that it is completely different from a traditional class. The approach, the orientation is different there. Seeking out and promoting the tradition of embroidery, for example. Work is given another dimension. The orientation of the programs gradually lays the groundwork for the transformation.

[Question] And do you think that the poetry or fine arts workshops are really helping our people to develop their creative potential? Don't you think that that creative potential is limited to a certain extent by restricting people to a single line or form of expression?

[Answer] I think that here we would have to distinguish among the various programs. Dance, for example. The Popular Culture Centers

try and find out from older residents of each region what is native and what is imported. The same goes for music. We have thus managed to salvage many songs that had been forgotten. Our music. The models of Nicaraguan popular tradition are then studied, and that is one of the traditions that every person should have access to in order to develop his own creativity. As far as fine arts are concerned, we have not yet made a significant impact because until now, due to technical and economic limitations, a lack of teachers, etc, we have only been able to promote primitive painting. This does not mean that the ministry is trying to further just primitive painting. It is just that for the time being there are limitations, and this is the branch that can be developed most readily. As far as the poetry workshops are concerned, there is open discussion about what they are doing. Personally, I see them as making poetry literate. Just as with the fine arts, music and dance, you have to master certain tools to develop creative efforts. The poetry workshops should furnish those tools. To be frank, however, we are doing an in-depth analysis of what these workshops are doing because there has been somewhat of a controversy over all this. It has really not been seen as a literacy effort, as a starting point or a groundwork for the people's creativity. Rather, it has been viewed to an extent as a school that the ministry sponsors and that is allegedly excluding other equally valid expressions.

[Question] What we have then is a debate over two trends: on the one hand, the approach of writing poems "by recipe," so to speak, and on the other, the approach of giving people tools, of putting them in contact with different expressions in a specific area that they can learn to manipulate on the basis of their own creativity, their own circumstances...

[Answer] That is what a workshop ought to be. But you know that often the theoretical objectives are one thing, while when they are put into practice mistakes are made or the mechanics do not turn out as one had expected. Personally, and by that I mean that this is my opinion, I am concerned about what the workshops are doing, and we are very interested in discussing thoroughly the workshop program so as not to curtail the poetic, artistic expression of our people. On the contrary, we ought to be promoting it throughout its range.

[Question] I am stressing this point because I was worried by a talk that I had with an authorized person. He explained to me that the workshops tried to promote efforts along a specific line, always aiming at the expression of the revolution without reflecting what were described to me as "personal conflicts." As if poetry were not always a personal, individual perception and expression of the reality that the creator is experiencing and of his relationship with society. I was even told that these "personal" matters would cease to appear in poetry to the extent that people were learning to write poetry from another perspective.

[Question] That is not really the spirit of the workshops, or it should not be. If this is, in fact, happening, we think that it ought to be reassessed, because a great many poets would be eliminated. Me, for example. I am not writing poetry at the moment, but there are poets who write poetry for the masses. I could not. You can talk about the revolution in two ways. You can write an epic poem and you can also write an equally valid, equally revolutionary poem from the perspective of the individual who experiences the revolution. So I think that if anyone told you that the Ministry of Culture was promoting poetry that eliminated all "personal" interpretations, that person is distorting the purpose of our program.

[Question] Do you agree with the assertion that anyone can become a good poet, painter or actor?

[Answer] I do not know who said that. We think that the ministry is the vehicle that will achieve the democratization of culture. How? Basically by creating conditions, material conditions, the Popular Culture Centers (CPC), educational institutions, art schools, by direct involvement in Education Ministry programs, by promoting the artistic development of children, by giving incentives to already established artists with a work in progress or completed, and also by supporting everything that the artists in various branches want to organize so that they can join the revolutionary process. So then, telling you that anyone can become a good painter or a good poet is like saying that anyone can become a good surgeon, engineer, juggler, speaker. There are aptitudes for all of these specialties. What we do want to promote is the opportunity for the great majority of our people to develop these aptitudes.

[Question] Based on your experience, what would you say are the current features of the Nicaraguan cultural process? How should we take the initial steps towards what will later be a cultural policy in our country?

[Answer] I would again tell you that we have to achieve an overview of cultural problems in today's context, in which there are economic and political problems to be solved. To the extent that these problems are overcome, cultural activities will also be consolidated. So I would describe the present as a general transition period. I think that since the creation of the ministry 12 months ago the programs have definitely grown, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, a growth in the assessment of the ministry's objectives, not to the levels that we would like, but I can assure you that we are laying the groundwork so that in a few years we can have real cultural development, real impact.

[Question] You mentioned new values that the Culture Ministry is disseminating. What values are those?

[Answer] In general, the values of the revolution, the models that we have in Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, all of our heroes and martyrs. These values make up what we want the new man to be like. We are talking about self-sacrifice, love for the people, altruism, thinking about others before oneself, combating individualism, putting the good of society before the good of the individual, honesty, a critical spirit, a desire for self-improvement, humility...

[Question] How does the ministry propose to meet the cultural needs of the masses?

[Answer] For the time being, we are aware that the ministry has a limited sphere of action. We have serious budgetary limitations that prevent us from meeting those needs in a comprehensive way. We have resorted to the solidarity or cooperation of international organizations to overcome this major limitation. We managed to get almost \$500,000 from UNESCO, for example, for cultural programs; this is an unusually large amount. As far as I know, no such sum had ever been earmarked for any cultural program in any country. We feel that during this initial stage we are going to be quite dependent on international aid, not to develop new programs but to consolidate and expand the ones that we already have.

[Question] What are these cultural needs, according to the assessments that you have done?

[Answer] Since the triumph there has been an enormous avalanche, an immense flowering. We are really overwhelmed. In all fields: music, dance, theater. Theater activities in the country have spread to a surprising degree, especially in peasant farmer communities, because theater is a really grass roots art, and it is through social drama that people are analyzing a series of problems and that companeros in various communities are being given guidance about the revolutionary way of tackling these problems. Handicrafts, for example. We are convinced that they will be very special. Every time that I go to see exhibitions of new handicrafts (and I say new not because they have not been made before but because it is only now that they are an authentic expression of our craftsmen), I become more convinced that the potential of handicrafts is infinite. There was a horrible sign here in Managua (the ministry ordered it removed) that read: "Show your handicrafts to tourists." We believe that our handicrafts had not been widely developed precisely because they were conditioned, intended to please tourists, who are the least suitable individuals to give esthetic guidance. And even so, our handicrafts have been pretty, meeting all of the parameters of proportion. We think that we have a very rich resource there. In short, I could talk to you about a flowering at all levels: music, dance, theater, handicrafts, poetry, etc.

[Question] So we can state categorically that the ministry has not invented these needs, that the people have them, have expressed them...

[Answer] That's right. The people. And at the moment we are not able to meet them fully. We have just set up the People's Council for Culture, which we think is going to be the policymaking branch of the ministry. It is headed by the minister and advised by technical teams and program directors, and the mass organizations are involved by bringing up the needs of the common people. The workers tell us that they do not want us to bring them musical groups, that they want to form their own groups and make their own music. This gets us back to our economic limitations. You need instruments, accordions, guitars, etc. Here is where we come face to face with our current circumstances, because if you want to have a really revolutionary culture, if you want to give the people real access to culture, not to enjoy it but to make it, you need a minimum material base. You have to provide the material tools too.

[Question] In short, I think that we have hit on the most important thing. Don't you think that this is the most important role of cultural activities in the revolution: having the people become the protagonists of their artistic expressions, regardless of the variety, and not just the object, the receiver of these expressions, as in the past?

[Answer] This is exactly what you pointed out a moment ago, that the people should create and enjoy all kinds of cultural expressions. This is when we can really talk in terms of a people's culture.

[6 Jul 80, p 2]

[Text] [Question] And what about the term "national culture"?

[Answer] To the extent that we gradually go about salvaging our values, analyzing critically what we have inherited from the past and utilizing the most valuable part, what really reflects our cultural traditions, for future generations, to that extent we are talking about a national culture, with all of the differences that this implies. The culture of the Atlantic coast, for example, poses a major challenge to us. We have sought the support of UNESCO precisely because of the limitations that I have talked about, in order to pursue efforts there. We feel that we have to keep on seeking the support, the cooperation of other state institutions because we have to eliminate bureaucratic feudalism, feudalism in the state. We can seek the backing of several institutions for cultural work. CONDEMINAH for example, could be of great help in the mines. I am criticizing our companies here because they have been quite reluctant to cooperate and cool to our attempts to seek support.

[Question] This would mean that cooperation would be extremely necessary to have cultural efforts move forward, cooperation among the various organizations that can really help make what you are doing effective...

[Answer] We have done excellent work with the ATC [Agricultural Workers Association], for example, in setting up theater groups. The same with the CST [Sandinist Workers Federation]...

[Question] But we are talking about mass organizations. What about the state? One would think that the Health Ministry would have great potential...

[Answer] Very little has really been done with the state. The Health Ministry has its own cultural program. This is, of course, a duplication of efforts. We have brought up this problem in the CPC's. The matter was referred to but not much importance was attached to it because there were higher priority economic issues...The same thing goes for Education, with which we have major points of contact, but it really worries us that it was not until last week that we were able to hold a meeting that the minister attended. For example, we consider it vital to coordinate the efforts of our library system, which is going to play a decisive role in the post-literacy campaign period. But it was not until just now that this need was grasped. The Houses of Culture would also be helpful in that program. And then there are the libraries-on-wheels that the Venezuelan Government has donated; there are only two for now.

[Question] And what does the cultural program of the Health Ministry consist of?

[Answer] I became aware of it through the mass media. It is my understanding that they work with artist groups, but I am not well informed about it. It should, of course, be coordinated with us. It was not until recently, for example, that I found out that the Interior Ministry had a team of architects, of technicians to put up a sort of museum commemorating the era from Sandino's struggle to the present. We have already asked them to coordinate efforts with us, because the Culture Ministry was planning to do the same thing on the occasion of our first anniversary.

I think that since we are a new state, there are still a lot of overlapping efforts. Ministries and organizations have programs that they ought to coordinate with us, which would cut costs. And all of this would mean progress.

[Question] And as part of this entire analysis of national and people's culture, how are we combating the "folklorist" tradition?

[Answer] By developing a critical awareness. When I talk about democratizing culture, I am referring to a qualitative, not just a quantitative change. That kind of qualitative change leads you to redefine culture, to develop a critical awareness to judge other cultures, not just our own. At no time do we wish to lapse into chauvinism; rather, we want to determine the most valuable elements in universal culture and the tools of domination that we must struggle against.

[Question] Now then, what about selectivity in this cultural flowering and flood that has come in the wake of the revolutionary victory?

[Answer] First we have to further mass involvement in cultural activities, after which would come the refinement process. Although cultural activities are not going on at all levels today, they are being promoted through certain guidelines, because that was what the ministry was created for: to channel activities. We are not going to promote disco as much as other forms of dance. There are different levels.

[Question] Speaking of promoting, what are "promoters of culture"?

[Answer] Someone who sponsors cultural activities in his community but is not an artist. This is someone with artistic sensitivity, with political training, someone capable of guiding efforts in his community. A cultural arranger, a guide, an investigator. He is in charge of detecting the outstanding artists among the people. Painters, poets, musicians. He gets them together and is responsible for promoting artistic and, in general, cultural groups. He also follows the guidelines, the policy of the ministry. They meet every week or 2 weeks to discuss and report and to receive guidelines, all with the object of monitoring activities more closely.

[Question] Do you think that initial steps are being or have been taken to transform Nicaraguan writers and artists who are already established, the ones whom we today prefer to call cultural workers? When we say "transform," we are referring to the necessary understanding of their role in society.

[Answer] One of the battlefronts for the ministry is its work with established artists. The First Assembly of Cultural Workers was organized for that purpose. We brought together the most representative artists in all fields. Now there is a groundwork. At that first meeting they gave themselves the name of Sandinist Association of Cultural Workers. They set up their organization. The second assembly this past 1 July. They have already circulated their statement of principles and elected their Board of Directors.

We can now gradually see how the role of artists in the revolution is becoming clearer. Their first point is that the Sandinist Association of Cultural Workers is based on the fundamental conviction that intellectual activity projected through art and literature is essentially a social responsibility of each and every one of the individuals involved in such activities. In other words, artists are already thinking about the social dimension of their work, not just about conveying a "personal" view of their world, of their ivory tower. Further on, they even include among their objectives "creating art and literature that, based on our actual political and social conditions, reflect permanent and universal esthetic values." They also say that they are going to promote art and literature that can coexist with those who produce wealth and, therefore, the conditions for producing art and literature: rural and urban workers. This shows you the artists' concern for lending a social dimension to their art without diminishing the quality of their work. Just the opposite. It means that they are going to end their isolation and become both interpreters and transformers of reality. I think that artists have already given a number of demonstrations of this intention.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] The recent poems of Colonel Urtecho. We consider "No Volvera El Pasado" and "Paneles de Infierno" extraordinary accomplishments that we hope other artists emulate. They are the expression of a commitment.

[Question] There are also Nicaraguan poets and painters who have always had a very well-defined mode of expression; let's call it personal, even though the term is relative. Perhaps never in their works have they sung of the revolution, so to speak. We spoke with them about the puzzling emergence of revolutionary poems from all sides, even from compañeros who had never before spoken of the suffering, pain and exploitation of the people. They told us that they considered it more honest to continue writing in their own way, although they are contributing to and doing things for the revolution through their daily activities, because this turnaround, the sudden surge of revolutionary poetry in individuals who had never before spoken of or experienced the revolution in their works or their lives sounded false to them...

[Answer] I think that if a person's realities change, what he says is also going to gradually and inevitably change. I think that if the compañeros who today of necessity write about the revolution have never undergone a genuine internal process of change, it is impossible for this not to come through in their poems. The poems would have no worth, because worth is closely related to authenticity, in the case of established poets. In the case of an artist who does not yet

possess esthetic training, it could be a very authentic, but esthetically very bad expression. On the other other, I cannot believe the companeros who say that they are going to continue writing the same way, because to the extent that they experience the revolutionary process, they are going to gradually change their outlook on life with or without realizing it.

[Question] Could you summarize the most noteworthy elements in the experience that the ministry has gained in its 11 months of operations?

[Answer] I would have to mention two things: the experience gained as an institution and my personal experience. We think that the ministry's main accomplishment is having come up with quite specific guidelines regarding cultural work. The main accomplishment would be having shaped work guidelines that reflect a cultural policy which is in keeping with the general course that the revolution is charting. As long as we were not clear on this, the ministry was not doing its job. Budgetary and cultural limitations in general and a lack of understanding are secondary factors as long as you have worked out an underlying work base. That, I think, has been the most valuable development. As far as my personal experience is concerned, I think that there is an enormous difference between what I knew about this sort of work on 19 July and what I have learned on the job. At first I felt quite lost...I confess that until that time I was worried about understanding what role culture could play in the revolution. I must honestly say that I was not clear on this. Perhaps I thought that the elite had culture because they had access to it and saw it as something to which they ought to have access. Perhaps I did not see, as I do now quite clearly, that real culture is in the roots of the people, that it nourishes itself from those roots. I thought that it was the other way around, not necessarily in Nicaragua's case because I saw clearly that what we had here was an imitation of the standards of the American middle class, basically. But I was a bit confused about what we saw as a model, about what the European countries were pointing out to us. I did not see clearly the foundation of real work and who the protagonists of culture were.

[Question] What would the ministry's most important and most immediate impact be?

[Answer] Our limitations force us to order our priorities. We regard all fronts as important, but as an immediate goal we propose to consolidate the Popular Centers of Culture. To get them going full scale we also have to thoroughly promote other programs such as libraries, movies-on-wheels and popular art workshops. On the other hand, it is also very important to train cultural personnel. We have been very interested in setting up programs for schools. The music and fine arts schools did not have a program. There was no philosophy

for the work. We have worked on that at all levels. We think that it is a very important effort. In turn, this will enable us in the future to have the necessary artistic and cultural personnel, cultural promoters as well. I am speaking in terms of work planning rather than professionalization, about seeing to it, for example, that planning is done in accordance with social needs. Not just professional painters or musicians in the traditional sense of the word, but in accordance with specific objectives. Just as we plan the number of doctors, engineers, etc, we should also plan and diversify cultural activities. Developing not just painters, for example, but graphic artists, poster draftsmen, cartoonists and fabric designers as well. There are so many possibilities, based on the country's real needs, for artists to express their creativity and at the same time to perform a utilitarian social function. In general, cultural activities should not be considered a state obligation. Cultural activities should in general be geared toward reducing state subsidies and developing gradually until they are self-financing. In some areas, handicrafts for example, they are highly profitable.

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NICARAGUA

TOWN MEETING COMMISSION DELEGATES ANNOUNCED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Work sessions will be held in the country this evening at which commissions of delegates to the Council of State will conduct open town meetings to clarify all matters relating to the Council of State.

Our people must understand what this instrument of the Nicaraguan masses signifies as part of the construction of the new Sandinist society.

The following are the commissions that will be holding open town meetings with the people (the city of Managua is not listed because the meeting there will be held on Sunday and will be attended by the officers of the council):

Department of Boaco

Coordinator: Dora Maria Tellez, Enrique Sotelo Borgen, Domingo Sanchez Salgado.

Department of Masaya

Coordinator: Juan Antonio Gonzalez, Francisco Jimenez M., Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren.

Department of Granada

Coordinator: Hugo Torres Jimenez, Jaime Bengoechea Delgadillo, Sebastian Castro.

Department of Chontales

Coordinator: Jose Espinoza, Napoleon Loaisiga, Estanislao Montiel.

Department of Madriz

Coordinator: Carlos Garcia Castillo, Leonte Canales, Reynaldo Hernandez, Elias Noguera.

Department of Rio San Juan

Coordinator: Jaime Espinoza, Mauricio Lacayo, Leopoldo Rivas.

Department of Carazo

Coordinator: Manuel Martinez, Denis Chavarria, Pedro Cuadra.

Department of Rivas

Coordinator: Carlos Salgado, Raquel Callejas, Ariel Bravo Lorio.

Department of Nueva Segovia

Coordinator: Federico Lopez, Filemon Hernandez, Carlos Huembes.

Department of Jinotega

Coordinator: Lino Centeno, Domingo Gomez, Perfecto Arroliga.

Department of Leon

Coordinator: Omar Cabezas, Eligio Palacios, Leticia Herrera.

Department of Chinandega

Coordinator: Plutarco Anduray, Luis Sanchez, Carlos Zamora.

Department of Esteli

Coordinator: Adrian Gutierrez, Jorge Rojas, Jose Davila.

Department of Matagalpa

Coordinator: Rafael Tijerino, Alfonso Moncada, Carmen Moreno.

Department of Zelaya Puerto Cabezas

Coordinator: Alvaro Jerez, Angela Acevedo, John Gonzalez, Ronald Paredes.

Bluefields

Coordinator: Jaime Montealegre, Steadman Fagot, Mercedes Mejia.

BRIEFS

LOAN SIGNED--A \$3.36 million loan was signed this afternoon by Alberto Galeano, president of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, and Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra. It is a 10-year loan with a 2-year grace period and an annual interest rate of 8 and 3/4 percent. Of this loan, \$2.4 million will be used to promote tobacco production; \$230,000 will be used for feasibility studies to determine how ethyl alcohol can be employed to resolve fuel problems; and \$730,000 will be used to expand the wholesaler's market. Regarding the second project, Agroinra representative Companero Saul Lewis said that following the feasibility study a plant will be built to produce 150,000 liters of ethyl alcohol daily. This will be mixed with gasoline in a proportion of 15 percent of ethyl alcohol to 85 percent of gasoline, which will improve the use of gasoline in the country. This mixture has been tested with very good results in other countries such as Brazil. [PA042019 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 4]

SEVERAL JUDICIARY MEMBERS RESIGN, RETIRE--In a surprise step, Court Examiner [Inspectora Judicial] Claudia (Fixione) has filed her resignation with the Supreme Court. It was reported that (Fixione) resigned for personal reasons. The same source said it did not know if the Supreme Court will accept the resignation. Several members of the judiciary have been retired in recent days; for example, the 2nd Criminal Court judge and the 2nd Civil Court judge. Eduardo Perez Somarriba, judge of the 2nd Criminal District, has also resigned. [Text] [PA170407 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80]

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BRIEFS

AMENDMENT AGAINST COUPS--Lima, 16 Aug (AFP)--Senators of the official government party, the Popular Action (AP) Party, have proposed that 19 articles of the new Peruvian constitution be amended to strengthen measures against coups and to give more power to the president. To be definitely incorporated into the constitution the amendments must be approved in two congressional sessions by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, in which the government has a majority as a result of its alliance with the Popular Christian Party. According to the proposal, the article that establishes the right to rebel against coups must also establish that those who seize power deserve to be subjected to permanent disgrace, will also lose their rights to government pensions, and will be unable to hold any government post. Another proposal notes that the congressional measure on the confiscation of the properties of those who become rich through coups should be nonrescindable and unappealable. The legislators also propose that the president should be able to authorize Peruvians to serve in foreign armies and to appoint political and administrative officials in compliance with the law. [Text] [PY181728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 16 Aug 80]

RADIO STATION TAKEOVER--Lima, 20 Aug (TELAM)--Five hooded individuals took over a radio station in the city of Huaraz, Ancash department, and after overcoming the resistance of the announcer, broadcast subversive messages calling for armed struggle. The DAILY EXPRESO has reported that the radio station in question was Radio Huascan and the extremists used a recorded cassette. The announcer tricked the extremists and advised the police, who arrived after the hooded individuals had already left. The DAILY indicated that this incident had taken place after a recent attack against the Agriculture and Livestock Bank of this city which caused some damage but no casualties. [Text] [PY211321 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2351 GMT 20 Aug 80]

SABOTAGE SUSPECTED--Transportation and Communications Minister Fernando Chavez Belaunde once again stated that the possibility of sabotage in the vast fire which broke out in the building of the Peruvian Telephone Company had not been dismissed. The interim general manager of the company also admitted the possibility of sabotage and said that it could have been plotted within the company or from outside. According to a communique the

WAGE INCREASE--Economy and Finance Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias tonight announced an 18 percent wage increase for government employees and a raise of 11 percent of gross wages for private sector employees. [PY231520 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80]

OIL FLOW REDUCED--Lima, 22 Aug (AFP)--The magazine LIMA TIMES, of this capital, reported today that some damage in the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline have reduced the flow of petroleum coming from the Amazonas jungle from 150,000 to 100,000 barrels daily. It added that the serious incident which represents a recoverable loss of \$1 million daily does not harm the state company, Petro-Peru, since the petroleum spot market is presently stagnant. [Excerpts] [PY260235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 22 Aug 80]

'LABOR TRUCE' CALLED--Manuel Ulloa Elias, Peruvian prime minister and minister of Commerce and Finance, today called for a labor truce to promote an atmosphere conducive for implementing economic measures designed to fight inflation. After a meeting he held today with President Belaunde Terry, the prime minister said that although the strike is a tool of labor struggle it should not be used to disrupt the government's stability and its desire to foster production. He announced that in a speech he will deliver before the congress after 25 August he will ask the workers to contribute to promoting a climate of tranquillity. [Text] [PY210229 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80]

NEW PLANNING DIRECTORS--(Edgardo Quintanilla Quintanilla) and (Carlos Llanos Vegni) today assumed posts of Technical and Administrative Directors of the National Planning Institute. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80]

NEW INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL--By ministerial resolution, civil guard Gen (Edgar Moron Espinoza) has been appointed Secretary General of the Interior Ministry. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80]

NEW BANK DIRECTORS--By ministerial resolution, the following have been appointed Peruvian Central Reserve Bank Directors: (Richard West Duarte), (Javier Estero Gayner), (Sergio Malla) and (Jose Morales Regis). The following have been appointed as Peruvian Mining Bank board members: (Alberto Velazquez Olmedo), (Alfonso Renges) and (Carlos Salvador Dorrigio) as representatives of the Economy, Finance and Trade Ministry, and (Gonzalo Olivares) and (Victor Ojeda Rodriguez) as representatives of the Housing and Construction Ministry. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80]

NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR--The Argentine Government has approved the appointment of Guillermo Hoyos Osorio as Peruvian ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 15 Aug 80]

NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO UN--The Argentine Government has appointed Ambassador Juan Carlos Marcelino Beltramino as Argentine representative to the United Nations. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1320 GMT 15 Aug 80]

telephone system in Lima was completely restored by 1900 yesterday. [Excerpt] [PY211406 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80]

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND SUMMIT--Lima, 20 Aug (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry announced here today that he will attend the Summit of Presidents to be held in Santa Marta, Colombia, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of Venezuelan liberator Simon Bolivar. Belaunde said that "if no problems arise concerning government duties," he will attend the summit. The president, who began a new term within the Peruvian democratic process after 12 years of military rule, talked to newsmen at the Callao port after visiting the "Humboldt" scientific ship. Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela are members of the Andean group. The announced trip, which President Belaunde will make in response to an invitation extended to him by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, would be his first trip abroad. [Text] [PY210257 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0214 GMT 21 Aug 80]

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES CHARGES--Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara Y Ureta has stressed that the constitutional government respects human rights, the constitution and the laws, thus denying his ministry's involvement in an alleged campaign against the left. In a statement to newsmen at Government House, the interior minister termed the rumor as absurd and senseless. [Excerpt] [PY190355 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80]

TELEPHONE CENTRAL OFFICE--A vast fire which occurred yesterday at the main office of the Peruvian Telephone Company destroyed the National Service Center as well as the International Service Sector, thus leaving the city of Lima without telephone communications. The building is situated on Washington Street, and the fire apparently started due to a short circuit in the air conditioning system in the room where long distance operators work. [Excerpt] [PY201433 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 80]

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VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

FLOODS CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES--Floods in Portuguesa state have caused 27 million bolivares in losses, says a report prepared by the state's legislative assembly. The report will be submitted to the interior ministry and to the FIN BS Commission of the national congress. According to the report, the losses were caused by the crumbling of several houses and by the material damages incurred by the entire rural area. [Text] [PA230219 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80]

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